

to retire, and then the British
gunners got on their flank, the
correspondent says, and the
slaughter was appalling.
Meanwhile, the French front is
getting a breathing spell. The
Paris official report says there
were heavy bombardments north
of Montdidier, but no infantry ac-
tion.

ALLIED CHIEFS CONFIDENT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN
FRANCE, April 17.—(By the Associated
Press.)—While the cannon continue
to roar along the battle line there
has for some days been a virtual
cessation of infantry combat, especially
on the French part of the front.

No one in the allied camp, however,
regards the German push as terminat-
ed. It is believed the lull will prove
temporary and, despite their terrific
losses and the exhaustion of many
of their divisions, it is considered prob-
able that the German staff is merely
pausing to gather forces for another
effort and will try to go farther in
the hope of eventually breaking through.

Any such effort is awaited confident-
ly by the allies, whose commanders
feel certain that it will meet no suc-
cess.

Not the Final Battle

The correspondent has been able to
glean the prevalent views of the allied
side as to the situation. Almost with-
out exception it is thought the present
battle will have a decisive influence
on the result of the war, but it would
be an error to regard it as the last
battle.

As far as it has gone, the German
offensive may be looked on as a fail-
ure, since none of its objectives has
been attained and the allied armies are
still intact, while the Germans now,
owing to the diminution of their forces
through casualties, are in an inferior
position to that which they occupied
before the battle began.

The only result they can show is the
recapture of a large tract of country
they themselves devastated, where
they may be compelled to dig them-
selves in. In consequence of the Ger-
mans falling all the trees in the Somme
sector before they retreated last year,
the French and British gunners have
a perfectly clear view of working par-
ties.

Glad to Get Americans

The Germans may decide, or be al-
lowed, to remain there until all is in
favor of the allies, who are awaiting
constant increase of their strength
through the arrival of American con-
tingents.

Announcements of the accelerations
of the Americans' departure from the
other side of the Atlantic are received
with enthusiasm by all the other allied
armies in the field. They may, it is
pointed out, be called upon to play an
important part in the final phases of
the struggle and no greater mistake
could be made than to allow the belief
to spread in America that the battle
now in progress is a final one.

On the contrary, every influential
allied authority expressed the opinion
that America should not only continue
but augment her efforts both from a
military and industrial viewpoint, be-
cause it is absolutely essential to face
all possible eventualities and meet a
further genuine blow from the enemy,
who is still strong.

POSITION MADE STRONGER

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
FRANCE, April 17.—Things looked
distinctly better today from the allied
standpoint as a result of the British
withdrawal in the north, which elimi-
nated the great salient that bulged out
over the Paschendaele ridge system.
The defending troops this morning
were sitting snugly in prepared posi-
tions along a line running from the
west of Ypres after a secret and orderly
night retreatment with which the en-
emy interfered in no way.

In the meantime the British were
more than holding their own in the
fierce struggle in the Wytschaete-Bail-
leul sector, where the progress of the
German troops had threatened the de-
fenses of the wide flung salient to the
north.

Wytschaete today was reported to be
again in British hands, but such was
the nature of the struggle here that it
would be unwise to make a definite
claim. Certainly the men in khaki
were fighting gallantly, and they were
giving little ground here, according to
the latest advice from the very front
lines.

German Losses Are Huge

West of Baillieu, further down the
line, the enemy was driven today
from Metere, from which he has been
driven for days. In all this
northern fighting grievous casualties
have been inflicted on the Germans.

Between Merville and Givenchy also
there have been heavy engagements.
In this section the invaders were hurled
back. Further British successes are
to be recorded for the zone below Arras,
although this sector has retired to the
background since the drive to Hazebrouck began.

Not only have the British stood off
numerous of the enemy's masses at
Bucquoy, but they have forced the
Germans out of Boyelles and reestab-
lished themselves in this place.

All this was most heartening, al-
though no delusions are held as to the
prospects of further mighty blows by
the Prussian machine.

Glad of the Move

Had any one said months ago that
there would soon be rejoicing to see
the British withdraw and abandon the
Paschendaele ridge system, which
was won with such difficulty last sum-
mer, it would have excited derision.
But the whole British army is glad at
this bold move. It not only lessens the
danger from the enemy drive about
Wytschaete and Baillieu, but it greatly
shortens the defensive line.

It seems hard in a way to give up
ridges over which the British battled
forward in such a spectacular fashion
last summer, but it is decidedly for the
best and will help to defeat Prussian
invasion.

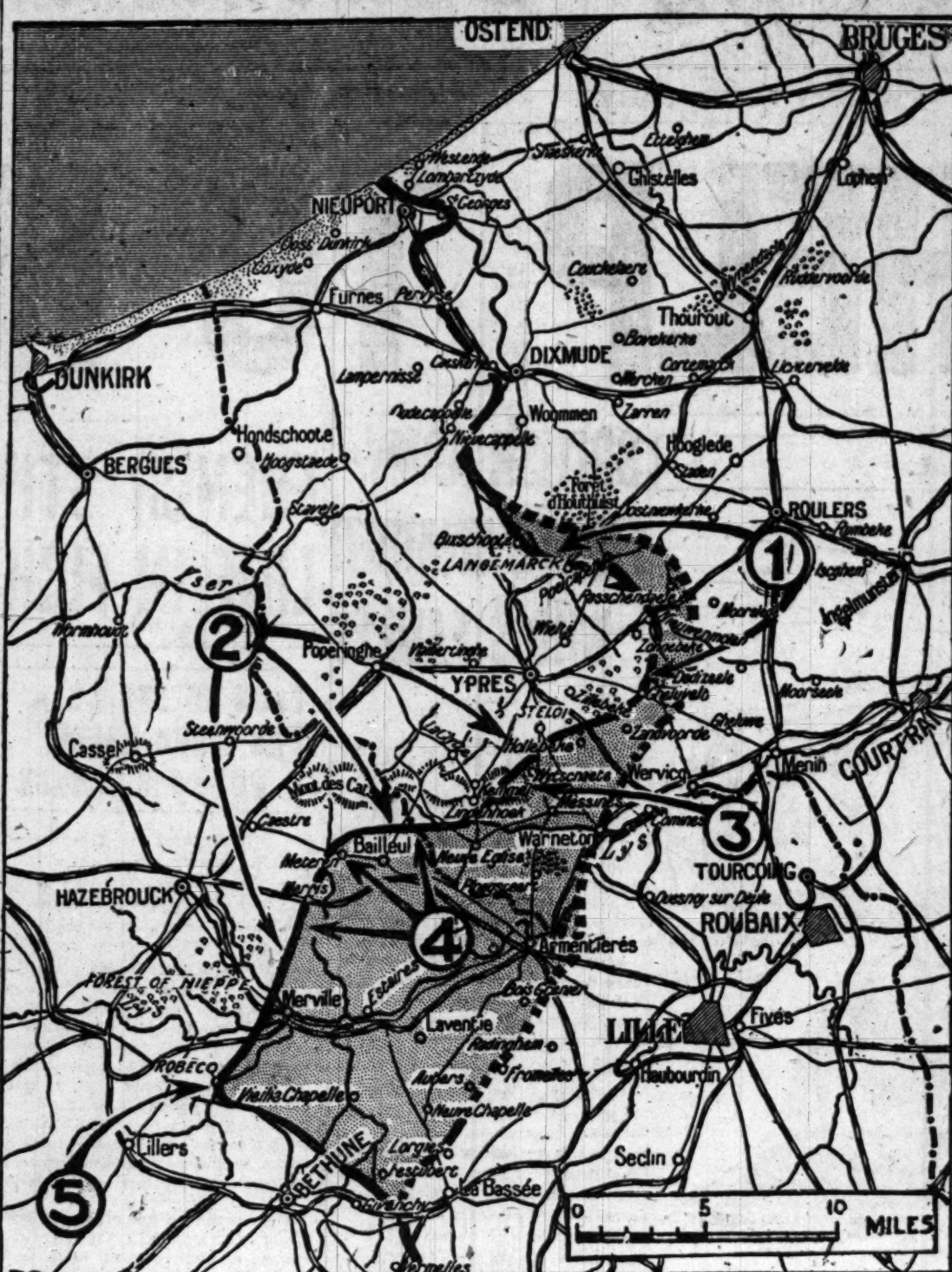
The Retreatment

The retreatment was a result of mat-
ured judgment and was no makeshift
affair, for it was known it was being
done. The new lines had been prepared
and artillery had been placed in posi-
tion before the infantry began to pull
back under cover of darkness.

Surprise to Germans

If the Germans anticipated any such
move they did not look for it at the
time it happened. They began to push
cautiously forward when it became ap-

THE CONFLICT IN FLANDERS



1—Berlin reports capture of
Poelcapelle, Langemark, and
Paschendaele and advance of
German lines near Becelaere and
Gheluvelt. London announces re-
capture on this front was accom-
plished Sunday night and
Monday morning before Germans
learned positions were undefended.
2—London states intense ar-

tillery preparation was followed
by German attacks on entire
front from forest of Nieppe to
Wytschaete. All were repulsed.
In counter attacks Wytschaete
and Metere were recaptured, but
the British were forced to retire
again.
3—Berlin reports capture of
Wytschaete and repulse of heavy

counter attacks by the British.
4—The capture of Baillieu, Me-
tere, and positions to the north
are announced by Berlin. Efforts
to recapture these positions by
French and British were repulsed
with loss of ground near Metere.
5—Enemy efforts to advance
east of Robeco were repulsed by
British artillery fire.

parent that nothing unusual had hap-
pened. They found the forward posi-
tions vacant and advanced in greater
numbers. Then the British artillery
opened at an opportune moment and
deluged the whole territory with an
inferno of fire, which worked havoc
among the wandering infantry.

The Germans must now pull for-
ward and once more man the difficult
heights and they will have to drag
their artillery up over bad ground to
the positions which it occupied before
the British offensive began last sum-
mer. It will be an unenviable task.

Foe's Calculations Upset
Coincidentally with their drives
around Baillieu and to the north the
Germans have continued to push hard
to the south of Merville in order to
get to the line of La Bassée canal.
The enemy had expected to get
through Betune and most of the
waterway on the first or second day
of the offensive in this sector, but
the determined defense offered up
all their calculations. The Germans
have only a few good roads in this
region over which they can send their
transport and these highways are
kept under continual fire by the
British artillery and are being bombed
so constantly that they are filled with
the wreckage of the enemy transport
and dead horses.

Numerous enemy attacks have been
delivered about Locon, but in every
case they were repulsed. Yesterday
at Facaut wood, northwest of Locon,
an unusual engagement was staged
when the German and British infan-
try advanced at the same moment for
an attack and clashed in the forest.
Heavy hand to hand fighting ensued
and the British claimed a slight ad-
vance when the Germans had been
repulsed.

Gun Crews Killed or Captured.
A battery of German field guns sta-
tioned on the eastern edge of the
wood was completely smashed and the
crew were either killed or captured.

The enemy bombardment of the re-
gion of Villers Bretonneux has con-
tinued, but no attack in this region
has developed. A prisoner captured
near Hebelesse on April 14 says that
the enemy has been on short rations
and that the only food which some
of the troops had was what they cap-
tured. All the Germans are surprised
at the quality of the British rations
and the feeling generally is growing
that the attempt was made to de-
ceive greatly by the supposed success
of the submarine campaign. One pris-
oner admitted that the German losses
were very heavy.

Now Down German Lines.
A tremendous artillery duel is raging
along the northern front. Throughout
the night thousands of guns of all cal-
ibers made the war zone hideous with
their mighty detonations. There was
no cessation of this protracted firing
between the heavy batteries and this
morning the contest was still contin-
ing, the vibration shaking windows
forty and fifty miles away.

In the extreme north numerous en-
emy attacks during the afternoon and
evening followed the capture by the
Germans of Wytschaete and Span-
broekmolen. Later in the afternoon
the battle swung further northward
and the Germans attempted an ad-
vance at 7:30 p. m. in the Zillebeke
sector, and great numbers of the at-
tacking infantry were shot down at
short range by machine gun and rifle
fire.

The German center in this assault

was broken up and the Germans were
driven back to their original posi-
tions. The British and French artiller-
y fired a tremendous salvo in retri-
bution for the German attack.

The German center in this assault

was broken up and the Germans were
driven back to their original posi-
tions. The British and French artiller-
y fired a tremendous salvo in retri-
bution for the German attack.

The German center in this assault

was broken up and the Germans were
driven back to their original posi-
tions. The British and French artiller-
y fired a tremendous salvo in retri-
bution for the German attack.

WOE STALKS IN VANGUARD OF GERMAN ARMY

Blight Falls Upon Lands of Peace as Foe Comes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
FRANCE, April 17.—(By the Asso-
ciated Press.)—It is difficult for one in
the British war zone to adjust himself
to the new conditions here. It all
seems like a horrid dream—this spread-
ing German blight across the culti-
vated plains of Flanders, with their
ancient, picturesque villages.

It is only little more than a week
since one was free to motor quietly
along highways leading through Mer-
ville, Baillieu, and a score of other
nearby places, which never lost their
charm. Then peaceful farm lands lay
freshly turned ready for the spring
crops.

The battle lines were not far to the
eastward, but death and destruction
seemed remote with walls of khaki clad
men guarding the land. Little lads
stood at attention by the roadside and
saluted as the motors passed and old
men and women beamed welcome from
doors of their cottages.

Flight of the Refugees.
Within a few days all this has been
changed. The plague of war has
descended on the countryside. Now
one meets his civilian friends—the lit-
tle folk and the aged—from many ham-
lets making their way wearily back along
the broad highway leading westward.

They look back on the rolling fields
that separate them from their little
world. By day a bank of grim, gray
smoke from burning hamlets and from
myriad belching guns marks the zone
along which are struggling the splendid
British soldiers in their efforts to block
further inroads of the Hun.

By night the sky line is sometimes
a lurid blaze as consuming flames leap
up from a hundred homes and great
cannon vomit volcanic fire. It is a
living hell. It is a part of heretofore
untouched Flanders going the way of
the devastated regions of the Somme.

Shelter of Great Guns.
The correspondent found a little fam-
ily group crouching beneath huge Brit-
ish howitzers held in reserve. Their
eyes were fastened on the mounting
columns of smoke which rose from the
village whence they came. There were
no tears and no words, but the expres-
sion on their faces was like that of one
just condemned to die.

Why they stopped beside the great
guns was unexplained. Possibly it was
because it gave them a sense of pro-
tection from dangers out beyond.
Many of the refugees know only in a
general way whither they go. They
are following the lead of military
guides like sheep fleeing from a storm.

Those of Doubtful Woes.
Hundreds of Flemish homes have
been shorn of their protectors, who
have been called to the French colors,
and for these this has been a time of
double terror. Some of the peasants,
indeed, clung to their cottages amid
the crashing of shells until British
soldiers led them away.

Some have died by their own hands
before they could be removed. A host
of these people must have realized
their danger, but numbers refused to
be dragged from their homes, which
they had been keeping so patiently,
awaiting the return of husbands or
brothers from the war. There were
many pitiful cases of homes, in which

CLAIMS FINLAND IS NOW FACING BELGIUM'S FATE

New York, April 17.—"Germany is
turning Finland into another Belgium,"
declared Santeri Nuorteva, representative
of the "Reds" or provisional govern-
ment of the People's Republic of
Finland, in a statement issued here to-
night. He said thousands of men and
women, first of all those of prominence
in labor movement, have been shot.

He further stated that the Finnish
"federal class" furnishes the German
invaders with lists of its political op-
ponents and the proscribed persons are
ruthlessly murdered.

Finns Apologize to U. S.
Washington, D. C., April 17.—Min-
ister Morris at Stockholm reported today
to the state department that as a re-
sult of a protest made by him the
Finnish government in Stockholm has
expressed its regrets over the public
insult offered Lieut. C. H. Thorling,
the American attaché, at Vasa, Fin-
land, on March 29. The Finnish of-
ficer involved in the incident has been
punished, Mr. Morris said.

GERMANS LAND 40,000.
LONDON, April 17.—The Germans
have landed 40,000 troops at Helig-
sands, according to an Exchange Tel-
graph dispatch from Copenhagen. A
German squadron anchored in the har-
bor of Heligsholm consists of twelve
ships, including the battleships Posen
and Westfalen, each of 18,000 tons.

Rest and well at Grove Park Inn, Ash-
ville, N. C. Finest coast hotel in the world.
No invalids, no children under 10—Adm.



New Italian Borsalino
hats
THERE'S almost as much
pleasure in selling the new
Borsalino hats, made for the
M-L-R stores, as there is in
wearing them, because we're
so sure of the satisfaction
they'll give you.
They're extremely good look-
ing hats, in shapes of distinction
and individuality, and are offered
in the newest colors, russet
browns, oxford grays, and
many shades of green. \$6

Maurice L. Rothschild
Money cheerfully
refunded
S. W. corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

RETURNS OF BATTLE

BERLIN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, April 17.—On
the battlefield of last year's Flanders
battle Poelcapelle and Langemark have
been taken.
Gen. Sixt von Arnim's army occupied
Paschendaele and advanced its lines
near Becelaere and Gheluvelt.

North of the Lys during the early
morning hours troops under Gen. Siger
stormed the village of Wytschaete and
drove the enemy from the heights north-
east and west of the village, in spite of
vigorous counter measures, and repulsed
a strong counter attack. The enemy,
who are retreating to the southwest of
Wulverghem, was pressed back across
the Douve brook.

Baillieu and the stubbornly defended
point of support, Cappelyde, to the
north of Baillieu, and Metere were
captured. By the use of strong forces
the English, supported by French, vainly
endeavored to recapture Metere and
lost territory on both sides of Metere.
Their attacks broke down with the heav-
iest losses.

LONDON REPORT

LONDON, April 17.—This morning
intense bombardments were opened by
the enemy on practically the whole of
the Lys battlefield, and from the forest
of Nieppe to Wytschaete were followed
by infantry attacks. All these attacks
have been repulsed and considerable
losses inflicted on the enemy.

In counter attacks, reported in the
morning communique, our troops suc-

ceeded in entering the villages of Me-
tere and Wytschaete, but, in the face of
continued hostile attacks, were unable
to maintain their positions there.

French troops are co-operating with
the British on this front.

On the remainder of the British front
there is nothing to report.

Earlier Report
Yesterday evening we delivered a suc-
cessful counter attack in the neighbor-
hood of Wytschaete. At Metere also
our counter attack restored the situa-
tion and the village remains in our
hands.

Throughout the afternoon and even-
ing yesterday repeated hostile attacks
north of Baillieu were repulsed with
loss to the enemy. Bodies of German
infantry advancing in close formation
were caught under the fire of our troops
at short range and suffered heavy casu-
alties. We secured a few prisoners.

The enemy also endeavored to de-
velop an attack yesterday afternoon east
of Robeco, following the bombardment
already reported, but his advance was
broken up by our artillery fire.

In consequence of the progress made
by the enemy on the Lys front our
troops holding our forward positions
east of Ypres have been withdrawn to a
new line. The withdrawal was carried
out deliberately, without interference by
the enemy. Yesterday afternoon parties
of his troops advancing over our old po-
sitions were caught by the fire of our
outposts and destroyed.

On the battlefield south of Arras par-

ties of German infantry who had en-
tered our trenches opposite Boyelles
were driven out yesterday afternoon
with the loss of several prisoners. Our
line in this locality has been complete-
ly restored.

The hostile artillery activity increased
considerably early this morning on the
British front south of the Somme.

PARIS REPORT

PARIS, April 17.—There were no in-
fantry actions during the course of the
day. The enemy violently bombarded
our first lines and several villages in
the region north of Montdidier. Our
batteries efficaciously counter shot
the enemy artillery and carried out con-
centration of fire on the German po-
sitions.

On April 15 and 16 four German
airplanes were brought down. It is es-
timated that two additional enemy ma-
chines were destroyed April 12.

EARLIER REPORT

PARIS, April 17.—On the front be-
tween the Somme and the Oise there
was great activity of the artillery on
both sides and patrol encounters oc-
curred.

The French carried out several retri-
butions, especially southwest of Butte du Mail,
in the region of Tabbure and north of
Flirey. We took a number of pris-
oners. On the right bank of the Meuse a
German attack east of Samogneux was
repulsed. Otherwise the night passed
in quiet.

BRITISH ARMY FIGHTS UNAIDED; WHO'S FAULT?

Criticism at Tommies Always Being Out- numbered.

(Continued from first page.)

has engaged seventy-nine, the French
alone have engaged twenty-four, and
the remaining twenty-three have been
engaged by the British and French to-
gether.

"Of the German divisions which the
British engaged twenty-eight have been
fought twice, and one thrice. Of the
German divisions which the French
engaged four have fought twice. Of
the German divisions which the French
and British fought together, fifteen
have been fought twice and one thrice."

MEXICO TRIES U. S. PATIENCE, M'ADOO SAYS

El Paso, Tex., April 17.—"The United
States has gone to the very limit
in dealing with Mexico in an effort to
maintain friendly relations with that
country," Secretary William G. Mc-
Adoo declared tonight to an audience
which completely filled Liberty hall,
a seating capacity of 5,000.

"There is not the slightest reason
why we should not continue at peace
with Mexico if Germany will only keep
her meddling spies out of that repub-
lic," the secretary continued, "but Ger-
many, in trying to deal with Mexico
and give her the status of Arizona, New
Mexico, and Texas, reckoned without
Uncle Sam."

"I would like to see the autocratic
tyrant that could wrest three stars
from the American flag. I would even
be curious to see the despot that could
even imagine he could wrest the Lone
Star state from this union."

The Manchester Guardian's military
expert, writing on the situation in
Flanders, says:

"Our line of defense may now be
supposed to extend in front of St. Eloi
along Wytschaete brook to the front of
Kemmel, which is the most consider-
able hill in these parts, and so along
the high ground behind Baillieu and
through Metere and Nieppe."

"It is a strong position, but the
danger is that if it were carried it
would jeopardize the army holding
Ypres and even menace its line of re-
tirement. This is the stake for which
the enemy now is playing."

"It is a difficult question for us
to take the risks we ought to run on
holding positions which, if lost, would ex-
pose us to the risk of a very serious defeat.
At present we have apparently decided
to take the risks."

"The German success in the Lys
valley has, there is some reason to
believe, been somewhat better than

AN APOLOGY To the Women of Chicago

It was a physical impossibility to handle the
crowds at the opening of our Annual Waist Sale
yesterday morning. It was utterly impossible to
give the usual Leiser Service. The better models
were quickly sold out and quite a few customers
were disappointed.

We regret this exceedingly and know that our
many friends will appreciate our position and
feel assured that in the future, as in the past, we
will continue to safeguard the interest of our
customers in every way.

Leiser
324 South Michigan Avenue

PRESIDENT PEACEMAN IN COAL

Will Fix Pri- Railroads Near Blo-

BY ARTHUR SEAR
Washington, D. C., April 17.—After a series
of one after another enlivened
speeches, Mr. H. A. Garfield, presi-
dent of the White House, took into his
night the settlement over the price the rail-
road for coal.

The president was not by the failure of the
administration to reach
and the disclosure of the
disorganizing effect of the
chance to an extent
the recurrence of a co-
winter.

The railway adminis-
tration to purchase for the
000 tons of coal at a price
10 cents a ton. The
insists that the rail-
road prices fixed by the
are higher, but are to
be paid by the navy, the
and individual consum-

Early Decision
There is reason to
believe that the president
will decide to fix the price
of coal at 10 cents a ton
and require the govern-
ment to pay for it without
looking for without ad-
ditional price. The
Director General Mc-
Adoo for the move to
operators to supply
roads at considerably
government prices. He
the proposition with
Garfield without any
way against the law
when he went away
loan speaking to

Officials Near
Dr. Garfield and Mr.
head of the purchasing
the railway at a high
time violent individ-
uals immediately be-
came suspicious.

There was a conference
between the president
and Mr. Williams, who
with the coal opera-
tor, for a number of
days to pay now, or
higher.

Virtual Black-
out
Dr. Garfield, who is
to have some day
laments on this occasion
one of the president's
chances against the
tration official, which
substantially the same
Mr. Williams of vir-
tual blackout the coal
accepting a low price
ening to withhold it
for the maximum of
supply in the event of
a strike. He has been
heatedly denied.

The basis for this
leged to be a propos-
al to insert in coal op-
erations and coal op-
erations a 10 per cent
The inference of
tration was that the
refused to sell at the
way administration
ply of coal receive a
ply of coal.

Walks Out of
In the effort to of-
fer without asking to
president, Bernard
of the war industries
in as a sort of retri-
bution and Mr. W.
Dr. Garfield is of
the falling off of coal
supply, Mr. McAdoo
of Mr. Williams this
tempted to settle the
After a prolonged
Garfield expressed the
railroads ought to
ment price for coal
ment itself and the
Mr. Williams took
their arguments, and
and at last abruptly
conference.

Williams Sta-
The fuel adminis-
tration rather than
desired to save the
stockholders of the
the people of the
laments that such
save that much in
strament of opera-
tions being, therefor
whole country.

Dr. Garfield's qu-
more pointed becau-
ly charged in the
McAdoo's. He is
seeking to force a
in order to make
economy in the op-
erations under gov-

Zone System
"In the middle
said, 'the zone sys-
ful mine operation
summer, and such
sary to produce a
coal to consumers."

It was under
fuel administration
tion department of
istration that such
only be obtained by
Roads to burn cur-
ing coals while the
hailed to the re-
stored for winter
non-stocking coal
used will come from
fields in Illinois."

"If the rail-
road to supply coal
should insist upon
coal in Illinois
fields in violation
and many other
be deprived of the
left to them under

Tonight The Stevens Building Restaurant

Serves, among a wide
selection of deli-
cious dishes,
Spring Chicken,
Unjoined and Fried,
Country Style,
with Corn Fritters,
on the
Stevens Special
75c Dinner
This Six Course Din-
ner is not Excelled in
Chicago.

Come Up Tonight
You will enjoy the good
musical program, cheer-
ful surroundings, the
prompt, interested service
and the wonderful values.

Stevens
BUILDING
RESTAURANT

Poslam Heals
WORST ITCHING
SKIN HUMORS

What is it worth to you to be enti-
rely rid of that distressing skin trouble?
To drive away those Pimples? To
have a fair, clear skin again; to secure
permanent relief from that aggravat-
ing, itching Eczema?

It should be worth the very little
trouble merely to obtain and try
Poslam. That is your safe remedy be-
cause it carries a healing power in
itself, active, quick to assert its con-
trol over disordered skin.

Sold everywhere. For free sample
write to: Emergency Laboratories, 261
West 45th St., New York City.

Urge your skin to become clearer,
brighter, better by the daily use of
Poslam Soap, medicated with Eucalypti.

Poslam Soap, medicated with Eucalypti.

PRESIDENT IS PEACEMAKER IN COAL ROW

Will Fix Prices for Railroads; Aids Near Blows.

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—(Special.)—After a series of conferences, one of them held by a quorum in which Dr. H. A. Garfield and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., nearly came to blows at the White House, President Wilson took into his own hands tonight the settlement of the dispute over the price the railroads shall pay for coal.

The president was moved to action by the failure of the fuel and railway administrations to reach an agreement and the disclosure that the dispute is endangering the fuel production necessary to an extent that threatens the recurrence of a coal famine next winter.

The railway administration proposes to purchase for the railroads 150,000 tons of coal at a price of cost plus 10 cents a ton. The fuel administration insists that the railroads pay the market price, but the same as are paid by the navy, the war industries, and individual consumers.

Early Decision Expected.

There is reason to believe that the president will decide the question in favor of the fuel administration's contention and require the railroads to pay the government price. A decision is looked for without delay, for every day brings additional evidence of the danger of coal production.

Director General McAdoo is responsible for the move to compel the coal operators to supply fuel to the railroads at considerably less than the government price. He was discussing the proposition with Fuel Administrator Garfield without making any headway against the latter's opposition when he went away on his Liberty loan speechmaking tour.

Officials Near Blows.

The negotiations were continued by Dr. Garfield and Mr. Williams, who is head of the purchasing department of the railway administration. Mr. Williams is a high tempered and somewhat violent individual, and the discussions immediately became exceedingly acrimonious.

There was a conference at the White House a few days ago, for example, in which Mr. Williams virtually charged Dr. Garfield with being in collusion with the coal operators to hold up the railroads for a much higher price than they had paid for some time.

Dr. Garfield, who is reported nearly to have come to blows with Mr. Williams on this occasion in the presence of the president, also made some charges against the railway administration official, which he said he could substantiate if necessary. Mr. Williams of virtually seeking to blackmail the coal operators into accepting a low price for coal by threatening to withhold the cars necessary for the maximum distribution of the fuel needed by the country, while Mr. Williams heatedly denied the charge.

The basis for this accusation is alleged to be a proposal by Mr. Williams to insert in contracts between railroads and coal operators a clause requiring a 100 per cent supply of cars, with the inference of the fuel administration was that those operators who refused to sell at the low price the railway administration sought to impose would not receive a 100 per cent supply of cars.

Walls Out of Conference.

In the effort to obtain a settlement without adding to the burdens of the president, Bernard Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, was called in as a sort of referee between Dr. Garfield and Mr. Williams.

Dr. Garfield is greatly alarmed at the falling off of coal production. He accompanied Mr. Baruch to the office of Mr. Williams this morning and attempted to settle the dispute.

After a prolonged discussion Mr. Baruch expressed the opinion that the railroads ought to pay the government price for coal, like the government itself and the war industries. Mr. Williams took violent exception to this argument, refused to accede, and at last abruptly walked out of the conference.

Williams States Position.

The fuel administrator asked Mr. Williams rather pointedly whether he desired to save \$40,000,000 for the stockholders of the railroads or for the people of the country. Mr. Williams replied that he was seeking to save that sum in the cost to the government of operating the railroads, this being, therefore, a saving for the whole country.

Dr. Garfield's question was all the more pointed because it has been freely charged in the last few days that Messrs. McAdoo and Williams were seeking to force a low price for coal in order to make a showing of great economy in the operation of the railroads under government supervision.

Zone System Explained.

"In the middle west," Dr. Garfield said, "the zone system was based on full mine operation throughout the summer, and such operation is necessary to produce a sufficient supply of coal to consumers in that territory."

It was understood both by the fuel administration and the transportation department of the railway administration that such full operation could only be obtained by requiring the railroads to burn currently the non-stocking coal while the stocking coals are stored for winter use. Much of the non-stocking coal which must be thus used will come from the higher priced fields in Illinois.

If the railroad administration should insist upon obtaining railroad coal in Illinois from the low price and in violation of our plan Chicago and many other midwestern cities will be deprived of the only domestic coal left to them under the zone plan."

IN THE PATH OF THE HUN IN FLANDERS

The Picture Shows Bailleul, a Quaint French Town in Northern France, Which Is Now a Mass of Ruins, as a Result of the German Advance.



ITALY NEXT

German Papers Talk Freely of Coming Offensive.

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The latest German and Austro-Hungarian newspapers received here continued to speak of the coming Teutonic offensive against Italy. The most serious note comes from the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, which says:

"During the spring Switzerland will see her neutrality exposed to the greatest and hardest proof, especially when Austro-German troops pass from the defensive."

Guardians in prison camps in the Rhine towns have been so reduced, because every German is wanted in the west, that escapes across the Rhine river into Switzerland are becoming more frequent daily. One American and three English soldiers, who escaped from German camps this week, have arrived at Bern and yesterday nineteen Frenchmen, former prisoners, joyously marched through the streets of the city.

All the former captives say the Germans are hiding their losses in the offensive on the western front and they add that Germany is on the verge of starvation. Chocolate, they say, costs \$2 per kilogram, while soap fetches 30 francs a pound.

Field of Blazing Oil.

The destroyers went to the rescue through a field of blazing oil and took off also the crew of the Jennings. A number of the crew of the American ship, however, were burned and were removed to hospital after being landed.

An officer of the Jennings, who told the story of the disaster, said the collision occurred shortly after 2 a. m., when they were within fifteen miles of their destination. He added that it was caused by the necessity of running without lights, owing to submarine danger.

"We had an exceptionally rough trip," the officer said. "As a result the churning of the bulk oil we carried had caused a tremendous amount of gas. When the War Knight hit us there was an instant explosion, caused, no doubt, by a spark from the impact of the steel setting the gas on fire."

Burned to Death.

"Immediately there was a roar of flame spouting out of the hole in the Jennings' side which all but enveloped the Britisher. I learned afterward that thirty-five of the crew of about fifty were on the deck at the time, and they must have been almost instantly incinerated."

The War Knight was of 7,591 tons gross register, built at Alameda, Cal., in 1917. The Jennings was owned by the Standard Oil company and was a steamer of 10,290 tons gross register. The bare news that the Jennings had been in a collision and that one of the crew was killed was received by the Standard Oil company in New York shortly after the accident.

SEVERAL MISSING RELATIVES.

Chief of Detectives James L. Mooney received a letter yesterday from Leo Boland of Lansing, Mich., asking the police to try to find his relatives, who, he believes, reside in Chicago. He said he was born in Chicago on Nov. 23, 1900, but does not know anything of his parents.

Director McAdoo Takes Erie Canal Transportation

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Director General McAdoo tonight ordered that the Erie and New York State Barge Canal system be taken over by the railroad administration and operated under the direction of G. A. Tomlinson of Duluth, Minn., to relieve freight traffic.

Several hundred steel barges of about 700 tons each will be ordered immediately from construction companies on the Great Lakes. Each will cost about \$80,000.

The canal system is capable of carrying about 10,000,000 tons of freight a season, and probably half of that amount will be hauled this year.

LOSERS AIR FIGHT, BUT WINS RACE IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

PARIS, April 17.—Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., a Lafayette flyer and now a member of the "Stork" escadrille to which the famous Capt. Guynemer belonged, made a thrilling escape from Germans who were pursuing him across No Man's land, where he was obliged to come down after an aerial combat.

Baylies' machine landed about 500 yards from the enemy's trenches. The Germans began peppering his machine with bullets. Baylies leaped from his plane and made all speed for the French lines. The Germans left their trenches in pursuit, keeping up a hot fire with rifles and machine guns.

Chasseurs from the French lines, witnessing the race, opened fire on the Germans, killing one and driving the rest back to their trenches. Baylies declared that never before had he covered the ground so fast as in the last sixty yards of that run home.

NAPHTHA LADEN ALLIED VESSELS COLLIDE; 37 BURN

American Survivors Tell of Disaster on March 24.

ST. ANTON, April 17.—Thirty-seven lives were lost when the American steamship O. B. Jennings and the British steamer War Knight, both laden with naphtha and inflammable oils, collided off the British coast March 24, according to members of the crew of the Jennings, who arrived here today. All who perished, with one exception, were on the British vessel. They were burned to death by blazing gas and oil. Those who survived the flames on the War Knight were rescued barely in time by destroyers, for soon after, while the blazing hull was being towed toward shallow water, it struck a mine and was blown up.

Field of Blazing Oil.

The destroyers went to the rescue through a field of blazing oil and took off also the crew of the Jennings. A number of the crew of the American ship, however, were burned and were removed to hospital after being landed.

An officer of the Jennings, who told the story of the disaster, said the collision occurred shortly after 2 a. m., when they were within fifteen miles of their destination. He added that it was caused by the necessity of running without lights, owing to submarine danger.

"We had an exceptionally rough trip," the officer said. "As a result the churning of the bulk oil we carried had caused a tremendous amount of gas. When the War Knight hit us there was an instant explosion, caused, no doubt, by a spark from the impact of the steel setting the gas on fire."

Burned to Death.

"Immediately there was a roar of flame spouting out of the hole in the Jennings' side which all but enveloped the Britisher. I learned afterward that thirty-five of the crew of about fifty were on the deck at the time, and they must have been almost instantly incinerated."

The War Knight was of 7,591 tons gross register, built at Alameda, Cal., in 1917. The Jennings was owned by the Standard Oil company and was a steamer of 10,290 tons gross register. The bare news that the Jennings had been in a collision and that one of the crew was killed was received by the Standard Oil company in New York shortly after the accident.

SEVERAL MISSING RELATIVES.

Chief of Detectives James L. Mooney received a letter yesterday from Leo Boland of Lansing, Mich., asking the police to try to find his relatives, who, he believes, reside in Chicago. He said he was born in Chicago on Nov. 23, 1900, but does not know anything of his parents.

Director McAdoo Takes Erie Canal Transportation

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Director General McAdoo tonight ordered that the Erie and New York State Barge Canal system be taken over by the railroad administration and operated under the direction of G. A. Tomlinson of Duluth, Minn., to relieve freight traffic.

Several hundred steel barges of about 700 tons each will be ordered immediately from construction companies on the Great Lakes. Each will cost about \$80,000.

The canal system is capable of carrying about 10,000,000 tons of freight a season, and probably half of that amount will be hauled this year.

LOSERS AIR FIGHT, BUT WINS RACE IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

PARIS, April 17.—Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., a Lafayette flyer and now a member of the "Stork" escadrille to which the famous Capt. Guynemer belonged, made a thrilling escape from Germans who were pursuing him across No Man's land, where he was obliged to come down after an aerial combat.

Baylies' machine landed about 500 yards from the enemy's trenches. The Germans began peppering his machine with bullets. Baylies leaped from his plane and made all speed for the French lines. The Germans left their trenches in pursuit, keeping up a hot fire with rifles and machine guns.

Chasseurs from the French lines, witnessing the race, opened fire on the Germans, killing one and driving the rest back to their trenches. Baylies declared that never before had he covered the ground so fast as in the last sixty yards of that run home.

SEVERAL MISSING RELATIVES.

Chief of Detectives James L. Mooney received a letter yesterday from Leo Boland of Lansing, Mich., asking the police to try to find his relatives, who, he believes, reside in Chicago. He said he was born in Chicago on Nov. 23, 1900, but does not know anything of his parents.

Director McAdoo Takes Erie Canal Transportation

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Director General McAdoo tonight ordered that the Erie and New York State Barge Canal system be taken over by the railroad administration and operated under the direction of G. A. Tomlinson of Duluth, Minn., to relieve freight traffic.

Several hundred steel barges of about 700 tons each will be ordered immediately from construction companies on the Great Lakes. Each will cost about \$80,000.

The canal system is capable of carrying about 10,000,000 tons of freight a season, and probably half of that amount will be hauled this year.

DIE IN CAMP

Three Chicago Boys on List of Day's Casualties.

Arthur James Hayes, acting sergeant of Company B, Thirty-sixth Engineers, died in the base hospital, Camp Grant, yesterday of pneumonia.

With all the Nationalist members of parliament, having fought conscription to the last in the house of commons, are leaving for Dublin to formulate plans for resisting it.

The Irish Nationalist members of parliament, having fought conscription to the last in the house of commons, are leaving for Dublin to formulate plans for resisting it.

WIFE OF CYCLOPS CAPTAIN HINT'S VESSEL IS SAFE

Norfolk, Va., April 17.—Mrs. Selma W. Worley, wife of Lieut. Commander George Wickham Worley, commander of the missing naval collier Cyclops, visited a newspaper editor tonight and declared the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the ship and its 293 passengers or crew, will be cleared up within the next twenty-four hours. It is believed that she has heard from her husband.

In one statement Mrs. Worley is quoted as saying that the Cyclops was safe in a South American port, and in another announcement regarding the vessel would be made shortly.

Mrs. Worley is known to have visited families here who have relatives on the ship and told them not to worry any longer, as the mystery soon would be cleared.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

HOUSE OF LORDS PUSHES BILL TO DRAFT THE IRISH

Lansdowne Urges Law to Encourage the Army; Hurry Home Rule.

LONDON, April 17.—The house of lords passed the second reading of the government's man power bill today. The Marquis of Lansdowne heartily welcomed the measure.

"Our duty," he said, "is to help encourage the gallant army to the utmost of our ability. I feel so strongly on this point that I am quite ready to throw to the winds many old notions and antagonisms, and I believe that this can be done without harm to consistency or the pledges of the government. It would be different under less serious circumstances."

"I could, however, have wished that the government had fixed the age limit lower, and I cannot help thinking that the extension of conscription to Ireland is doubtful wisdom, while it is still more objectionable that this part of the question should be linked up with home rule."

Former Poles Aid Home Rule.

While Nationalist Ireland is making plans for resistance to the enforcement of conscription in their country, the rest of the United Kingdom is more interested in the home rule bill which George Nicoll, Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet without portfolio, announced in the house of commons yesterday the government would introduce and pass or fail in the attempt.

A committee consisting of such former anti-home rulers as Walter Hume Long, J. Austen Chamberlain, and A. W. Samuel, solicitor general for Ireland, which has been engaged in drafting the bill, reported that it has made rapid progress.

The home rule bill, it is understood, will take the form of a measure amending the government of Ireland act, which passed just before the outbreak of the war, but the operation of which was suspended for the period of the war. General opinion favors a federal measure which could be made applicable to Scotland, Wales, and England.

Ireland's Chances Never Better.

Several motions suggesting the introduction of a federal system already have appeared in the house of commons, while a large majority of those Unionists who have become converts to home rule also favor that system.

Never, on the surface at any rate, has Ireland had such a good chance of getting a form of self-government. At a meeting of the Unionist war committee several speakers urged that every possible effort should be made to secure a home rule settlement, even at the cost of cherished principles.

With all the Nationalist members of parliament, having fought conscription to the last in the house of commons, are leaving for Dublin to formulate plans for resisting it.

The Irish Nationalist members of parliament, having fought conscription to the last in the house of commons, are leaving for Dublin to formulate plans for resisting it.

WIFE OF CYCLOPS CAPTAIN HINT'S VESSEL IS SAFE

Norfolk, Va., April 17.—Mrs. Selma W. Worley, wife of Lieut. Commander George Wickham Worley, commander of the missing naval collier Cyclops, visited a newspaper editor tonight and declared the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the ship and its 293 passengers or crew, will be cleared up within the next twenty-four hours. It is believed that she has heard from her husband.

In one statement Mrs. Worley is quoted as saying that the Cyclops was safe in a South American port, and in another announcement regarding the vessel would be made shortly.

Mrs. Worley is known to have visited families here who have relatives on the ship and told them not to worry any longer, as the mystery soon would be cleared.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

EXPECT SCHWAB TO SPEED SHIPS AT FIRST MOVE

Capital Is Pleased to Know He Took New Duties.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., April 17.—(Special.)—The arrival of Charles M. Schwab in Washington tomorrow is awaited eagerly in shipping circles. The reputation of the master of Bethlehem for doing things is so firmly established that there is a general belief that the shipbuilding will receive an almost instant impulse.

There is universal approval in Washington of the appointment and Chairman Hurley of the shipping board is being congratulated on the stroke which added Mr. Schwab to the shipbuilding organization.

Mr. Schwab will spend most of the day in conference with Vice President and General Manager Fies of the Emergency Fleet corporation, going over the details of what has already been done in the placing of contracts, securing materials, and arranging for transportation. A large share of the responsibility which have rested upon Mr. Fies will be turned over immediately to the new director general.

May Stay with Bethlehem.

It has not been fully determined whether Mr. Schwab will leave to serve his active connections with the Bethlehem Steel corporation. Under existing statutes no government official can let a contract with a company in which he has an interest, but as contracts have already been made for all ships to be constructed during 1918 and 1919, Mr. Schwab's connection with the Bethlehem company will be no barrier to his assuming the government appointment. The Bethlehem company is building more torpedo boat destroyers and submarines than any other concern and its work is nearly all under navy contracts.

The feeling in Washington is that Mr. Schwab must be given free rein. Many men of large constructive talents have found themselves fettered by lack of authority in undertaking government work. Mr. Schwab's greatest achievements have been in an organization of which he is the master. Freedom of action has been the condition under which he has operated and it is felt that he will demand a free hand here and will receive it.

Will Build New Shipyard.

A contract was signed today between the Emergency Fleet corporation and the Carolina Shipbuilding company for the construction of a new steel shipyard at Wilmington, N. C. This company, which is controlled by the George A. Fuller interests, will act in the same capacity at Wilmington that the International Shipbuilding company does at Hog Island.

Six ways for steel ships will be laid and eighteen \$800 ton steel cargo ships will be constructed at this yard for delivery throughout 1919. They will be of the latest type. Work will be begun immediately on this yard.

CREDIT MEN ASK SERIAL PAYMENT OF EXCESS TAXES

The urgent need of some provision whereby the payment of income and excess profits taxes may be made serially is voiced in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Chicago Association of Credit Men forwarded yesterday to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

A serious curtailment of business and a liquidation of assets because of the unpreparedness of many businesses to finance the payment, are the fundamental factors back of the credit men's action.

There are now pending in congress six bills, one by Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois, which have as their basis the payment of the government taxes in installments.

The plan of the Chicago organization is to make the payment in four allotments, with interest of 6 per cent on deferred payments— one-fourth on June 15, July 15, Aug. 15, and Sept. 15, respectively.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The United States employment service today appointed Mark L. Crawford of Chicago one of six state directors.

House Passes "Porkless" Harbor Bill; First Known

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The house passed its first "porkless" rivers and harbor bill this afternoon. The \$10,000,000 appropriation by the bill is for only such work as was specifically recommended by the war department.

Our new location after July first Michigan Ave. and Washington St.

Chicago Man Named U. S. Employment Director

SECOND NOTE OF AUSTRIA KAISER BALKED PARLEY

Clemenceau to Reveal All Peace Moves of Emperor Charles.

PARIS, April 17.—Premier Clemenceau and M. Poincaré, the foreign minister, will place before the committee of foreign affairs, the army and the navy, full information on the Austrian emperor's letters and the declarations of Count Cernin, the former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. These documents comprise 148 deputies, or more than a quarter of the chamber. Alexandre Ribot, who was premier when the incidents occurred, asked M. Clemenceau to notify the committee that he was ready to complete M. Clemenceau's explanation of the committee's desired.

All documents, reports, and conversations connected with Austria's overtures having a bearing on the attitude of Emperor Charles and Count Cernin will be communicated to the committee. Prince Sixtus of Bourbon communicated the original text of the emperor's first letter to President Poincaré but had an exact copy made which he gave to M. Ribot for the foreign affairs archives.

Sent Letter to Lloyd George.
M. Ribot communicated the letter to the British prime minister, David Lloyd George, at Folkestone a few days later. When the French, Italian, and British cabinets met at St. Jean de Maurienne in Savoy the eventuality of Austria-Hungary undertaking negotiations for peace was discussed.

The allies agreed upon what line of conduct they should adopt. The first letter caused the allies to demand explanations, and, as a consequence, Prince Sixtus communicated the second letter of Emperor Charles to President Poincaré and M. Ribot. The allies decided that the second letter did not permit them to continue these conversations.

The tempo points out that the two classes of facts with which the government's explanations deal are not of equal importance. The first, connected with the emperor's two letters, it says, are of serious import; the second, connected with the Armand-Reverata conversations, are considered only as attempts of the Austrian war ministry to obtain information.

Austrians Make New Peace Move.
LONDON, April 17.—The Cologne Gazette, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company, prints a report that a strong peace movement is developing in Austro-Hungarian circles in consequence of the resignation of Count Cernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister. Many influential Austrian politicians, the dispatch adds, hold that the removal of Count Cernin affords an opportunity to seek a basis for peace negotiations which had been impossible while the count was minister for foreign affairs.

Burian Succeeds Cernin.
AMSTERDAM, April 17.—Baron Burian has been appointed Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin, according to a Vienna dispatch. Baron Burian in taking the foreign ministry retains his portfolio as minister of finance.

According to a dispatch from Budapest, Baron Burian was chosen because, apart from the fact that he possesses the confidence of Emperor Charles, he is intimately acquainted with all the foreign offices workings for years past, his thorough knowledge of which is considered unusually important in connection with the international agreements about to be discussed.

More Friendly to America.
Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

GERMAN MAN POWER BEING SAPPED BY AWFUL LOSSES, SAYS EXPERT

BY MAJ. L. C. ECKENFELDER.

[Member of the French High Commission.]
"The British and French forces have stubbornly resisted the enemy at every point to date and have taken a terrible toll of human lives. They can confidently be counted upon to take an even heavier toll from now on. Where the enemy has been compelled to pay a frightful cost for every foot of gain heretofore, he must now pay literally for every inch he advances."

This statement, made today by a military expert of high rank, explains the whole brutal tactic of this titanic battle.

On one side, the Germans have estimated that they would spend so many hundreds of thousands of lives of their soldiers to break through the British and the French armies. By the way, you remember that two months ago the German press published in cold blood that they would go to Paris at the cost of 300,000 Germans killed.

Like Grasshopper Cloud.

On our side, the only policy which has been followed so far is to try to kill as many Germans as possible and exhaust the strength of the German army before a certain point would be reached. It seems incredible that a modern army would behave like a cloud of grasshoppers; nevertheless every one must admit the fact that the Germans are using the elementary tactics of the grasshoppers.

According to the last events, the Germans attack a position in this way: They calculate how many divisions must be sacrificed to keep the allies' machine guns, rifles, and cannons busy to the moment when those different weapons will be red hot and out of order or until the supply of ammunition runs out.

If they estimate that it will take the sacrifice of three divisions, they will launch six divisions to the assault, burning at human flood in waves at an interval of 100 or 200 yards.

Shell Allies First.

Of course, before launching the attack, they make a preparation by terrific bombardment during one or two days, sometimes more, to destroy our trenches, cut our communication with the rear, stop the arrival of our reinforcements, and then, when the waves begin to move towards our position, they are preceded by a moving barrage, like a wall of steel, of explosions of fire and smoke.

You may imagine what is the situation of the allied troops defending their positions. If it has been, like many others, in that kind of scrapping. No sleep for several days, snatching once in a while a bit to eat from a can of "bully beef," standing under a continual bombardment in shell holes, trenches being all plowed down, dugouts caving in. Then, when the bombardment of preparation stops, it means that the assault is coming.

Rush to Their Posts.

Every one rushes to his post with his rifle, his automatic rifle, or machine gun. The signalmen stand frantically to the sky the rockets which call for our own defensive barrage. Everybody goes to work to mow down that crop of men like a harvester in a wheatfield.

Those German divisions are coming towards us in close, compact mass formation, as if in a church parade. It is a spectacular and dramatic sight. These German soldiers have still in their blood the military discipline taught to their forefathers by Frederick the Great and they go to slaughter without wincing.

Suddenly our barrage fire begins to rend the atmosphere like thunder shells are bursting among the masses, a curtain of fire envelops them, and after a few minutes our soldiers can

tro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

Burian has been regarded by officials here as more friendly to America in the past than any of the other statesmen of the dual empire. It is realized, however, that his attitude may have undergone a considerable change since the entry of America into the war, and particularly in view of the measure of success attending the present great drive of the central powers in western Europe.

Officials recalled today that the conciliatory disposition of Burian was strongly displayed in correspondence between the American state department and the Austrian foreign office over the Ancona incident while Burian was foreign minister in 1916.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Stephen Burian von Balcov to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in succession to Count Cernin has been received at the state department here from its own agencies in Europe.

'CURE TREASON AND DISLOYALTY BY FIRING SQUAD'

Pass Chamberlain Bill or People Will Act, Senate Body Told.

—[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—Firing squads to purge the nation of treason and disloyalty were urged before the senate military affairs committee today by W. P. Bloodgood of Wisconsin, chairman of the Council of Defense of Milwaukee county.

Advocating prompt passage of the Chamberlain bill, declaring the United States a part of the military zone, and making spies and disloyalists subject to trial by court martial, Mr. Bloodgood warned the committee that dire consequences may result in Wisconsin unless the government deals more effectively with disloyalty and sedition.

Serious situations existed also in Chicago and New York, he said, where large numbers of German agents concentrated their activities.

Says People Will Act.
"The people are likely to go back to primitive methods," Mr. Bloodgood said. "Something most unfortunate is likely to happen. Feeling grows with the departure of every army transport."

Indignation against pro-Germans in Wisconsin was intensified, he said, by the fact that the state already has sent over 20,000 men to the firing line in France, and that in proportion to population Wisconsin has done more in war work than any other state.

When the divisions will be hurried to the attack for the second or third time. It is an entirely different proposition for a division which went once into the hell with enthusiasm and the hope of success but which has lost 40 or 50 per cent of its officers and men, which has been brought back to the rear for a few days and hastily patched up with men taken from the divisional depots, to be shoved up a second time in the furnace. No more enthusiasm then! The faith in success is no more.

At that game, believe me, the edge of the German broadsword will get blunt.

Their Own Graveyard.

Although with the stubbornness which is the main characteristic of the German thick skull they will keep on hurling and hurling troops to be slaughtered. At a heavy cost they will gain more ground which will be their own graveyard. And when they are out of breath you will see the allies, still strong, coming back into their own.

Some people call me "the optimist." I am not an optimist. I have seen the Germans close enough to estimate accurately what they can do. But, on the other hand, I lived a sufficient length of time among the allied troops to appreciate their value. Besides, I have seen so many proofs of the great ability and talent of our general staff that I refuse positively to be discouraged.

We resisted the Germans when we had no modern weapons. Today we are in that respect on the same footing as the Huns. We must look forward with hope.

MAX EASTMAN'S CHEERING LINES READ TO JURY

New York, April 17.—Excerpts from issues of the Socialist magazine the Masses, in which conscription was called an "act of tyranny" and resistance to it was urged, were read into the record at the trial today of Max Eastman, former editor of the periodical, and four persons who were associated with him in its publication. One of the defendants is Floyd Dell, formerly a book reviewer on a Chicago paper. They are charged with conspiracy to induce obstruction of the draft law.

Among the passages from editorials and contributions contained in these issues which were read to the jury were the following:

"We will Prussianize ourselves and we will probably not democratize Prussia."

"We want them to . . . read conscription if they have the courage."

"This is Woodrow Wilson's and Wall Street's war."

A cartoon from one of these numbers exhibited to the jury depicted the protests of the defense bore the caption, "Come on in, America—The Blood's Fine."

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Plea in Tribune Shows Soldier with Packages

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

Private Charles Coogan, Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, wrote a letter recently to THE TRIBUNE telling how he was the most friendly man at Camp McClellan, Ala. Since the publication of his letter Coogan has received more than 1,900 letters and packages, according to a telegram received from the camp. His friends suggest that Coogan is sufficiently prosperous now—at least for a while.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

CAUCASUS FRONT

TURKISH.

LONDON, April 17.—The capture by the Turks of the city of Batumi, a port on the Black sea, is announced in an official statement issued at Constantinople Monday. This region has been evacuated by the Russians, but its occupation by the Turks is being resisted by the Armenians. The report says: "In the Caucasus Batumi has fallen into our hands. The enemy defended the outer forts step by step. On the evening of April 13 attacks against the southern forts of the fortress commenced and proceeded with the greatest stubbornness. Some of the forts surrendered without fighting, but others offered great resistance."

"Deputations from the civilian population of the town came out to meet our troops and welcomed them. The town and the harbor establishments were occupied without resistance being met. In the town everything is quiet."

"The number of prisoners and the extent of the booty have not yet been ascertained. The enemy losses were heavy."

"West of Lake Van our troops occupied the town of Seli."

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.

ROME, April 17.—Patrols on the Asiago plateau and Italian patrols in the Monte Tomba area captured prisoners and material. At Gofio loop, east of Fossalta, we prevented the enemy from launching boats. One of our assault parties crossed the Piave and inflicted casualties on the enemy. In the Lagarina valley we carried out effective artillery work, hitting a military train standing in the Rovereto station, and also set fire to some depots at Mori.

Chicago Police Thanked by Federal Bureau Chief

Acting Chief of Police John H. Alcock yesterday received a letter from A. B. Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the United States department of justice, thanking him for the cooperation and assistance which the Chicago police force has given to Mr. Bielaski's agents in Chicago.

"At this particular time this bureau has a tremendous task to perform," Mr. Bielaski wrote, "and we appreciate the fact that nothing can be as valuable to us as the cooperation of the police department."

No Wisconsin Lynchings, Gov. Philipp Warns

Madison, Wis., April 17.—There will be no occasion for lynchings in Wisconsin. Persons and officers who make such threats will be dealt with promptly and order will be preserved, Gov. Philipp said in a letter today in response to an appeal from John Shief of Jump River, Taylor county, in which he said that the deputy sheriff of that county had charged him with being pro-German and threatened "to come up here and hang us."

Disloyalists Delay War.

Insidious propaganda conducted by disloyalists has reduced production in practically every phase of war work, Mr. Bloodgood charged. This was particularly true, he declared, in the aircraft program, shipbuilding, and ordnance production.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

German agents have purchased union cards and obtained employment in munitions factories, "when they could not hit a nail with a hammer once out of three times," according to Mr. Bloodgood. He said he discussed this with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday.

MACEDONIAN FRONT

BRITISH.

LONDON, April 17.—Greek troops crossed the river Struma above Lake Thessalonica and occupied the villages of Beglik-Mah, Kakaraska, Salmah, Kispeli, and Ada. The operation was most successfully carried out with slight casualties.

Further to the north British troops occupied Kumli and Ormanli. A few Bulgarians were captured.

FRENCH.

PARIS, April 17.—On the left bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

On the right bank of the Struma, near Keupri and Prosenik, fifteen kilometers south of Demir-Hissar, British patrols engaged in numerous combats with Bulgarian advanced posts and brought back prisoners. The enemy attempted two surprise attacks which failed completely at the Cerna bend and west of Monastir. Redipical artillery actions took place in the Cerna bend, in the Monastir sector, and in the region of the lakes.

WILSON UPHOLDS PATRIOTISM OF CHICAGO TEUTONS

Letter to Friends of German Democracy Read at Meeting.

A plea for the smashing of the German empire for the sake of the German people, together with a message from President Wilson deprecating unjust suspicion or violence against Americans of German blood, was presented to the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday by Dr. William E. Bohn, secretary of the New York branch of the Friends of the German Democracy.

Speaking at a luncheon of the association, Dr. Bohn read an autograph letter from the president addressed to Otto C. Butz, president of the Chicago branch of the society.

The present German drive Dr. Bohn characterized as "their last mad gamble for success," and continued, saying: "While they are slaughtering men by the hundreds of thousands the people of Germany at home are poorer, more ill-fed, and more discontented than they ever were."

Germany "At Lowest Ebb."

He predicted that if the German army is beaten back "the German defense will fall shattered like a house of cards" and asserted that "Germany at present is at her lowest ebb so far as man power, munitions, and food are concerned." He insisted upon the putting forth of every possible ounce of the nation's power now before Germany gets supplies from Russia, which he said would be available next fall.

Describing the bulk of the German population in America as composed of those who fled the fatherland in quest of the liberty denied there, Dr. Bohn said of German educational methods which subordinate the people to the autocracy.

The President's Letter.

Dr. Bohn then read the president's letter to Mr. Butz, which was as follows:

"I appreciate very highly the courtesy of the officers and directors of the Chicago Society of the Friends of the German Democracy in sending me the beautifully engrossed copy of the resolutions passed at the mass meeting of March 8, at Orchestra hall, Chicago. Such action is indeed heartening and reassuring."

"You may be sure, too, that I sympathize and shall cooperate with every effort to see to it that the loyal residents of the United States of German birth or descent are given genuine proof of the sincerity of our institutions. It distresses me beyond measure that suspicion should attach to those who do not deserve it and that acts of injustice and even violence should be based upon the suspicion."

Want Moral Victory.

Dr. Bohn insisted that "what we want is not merely a physical victory, but a moral and spiritual victory over the German people. We must not merely put down the Kaiser or beat his autocratic machine, but must see to it that somehow the German people rise and topple the emperor of his throne, assert their manhood, and take the government into their own hands."

Following Dr. Bohn's address, Mr. Butz, commenting upon the president's letter and upon its application to the situation of the removal of the Goethe statue in Lincoln park, gave out the following statement:

"The letter of the president is another proof that he fully understands the difficult position occupied by American citizens of German origin at present. I hope the American people will avoid the danger of race hatred which is threatened through the intemperate utterances of those who have lost their ordinary poise."

Goethe Statue to Stay Unless U. S. Complains

The statue of Goethe, with its inscription, "The Master Mind of the German People," will remain in Lincoln park unless the government asks for its removal. The Lincoln park commissioners, meeting yesterday, decided that there is no need to remove the stone figure of the German writer.

"The board has received several letters from citizens suggesting that the statue be removed, but no action will be taken unless a demand is made by the government," Supt. J. C. Cannon said last night.

Report Shows 17,416,303 Catholics in United States

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—It is shown in the official Catholic directory for 1918 that there are 17,416,303 Catholics in the forty-eight states of the union and 8,850,000 more in our foreign possessions.

Go to Bent's for Victor Records

Have You Heard These?

18439 (Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight) Henry Burr

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

45148 (Lorraine) Reinold Werrenath

18435 (Are You from Heaven?) Henry Burr

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER AND HOSTS IN CHICAGO

Wife of Secretary of Treasury as She Appeared After Arrival in Chicago on Her Way to Arizona.



LEFT TO RIGHT—MR. AND MRS. FRANK E. COMPTON, MRS. McADOO, MRS. ALBERT ERSKINE.

TREATIES CLASH WITH CITY LAW AGAINST ALIENS

Swiss Consul Calls Attention to License Ordinance Provisions.

Chicago's new ordinance forbidding the granting of business licenses to aliens threatens to precipitate international complications which may bring complaints from the federal government.

The initial protest came to Corporation counsel yesterday from Henry Nussle, resident Swiss consul. In a letter to the head of the city's legal department the consul cites the fact that the ordinance clashes with the treaty of the United States with Switzerland. The treaty provides that neither country shall interfere with law abiding citizens of the other "to exercise their professions, their industry, and their commerce."

No Swiss Refused License.

Assistant Corporation Counsel J. W. Green stated that inquiry showed that no Swiss citizen had been refused a business license under the new ordinance, which goes into effect May 1. Both he and his chief, however, stated that they saw the possibility of embarrassing situations unless the ordinance is amended.

Mr. Ettelson pointed out that it would put Chinese tradesmen out of business because they could not save their licenses by becoming citizens of this country. Citizens of other countries would have to declare their intentions of becoming American citizens if they are to continue in licensed businesses.

Referred to Council.

The letter of the consul and other complaints against the ordinance probably will be referred to the city council at its next meeting, Mr. Ettelson said.

Licenses of five alien peddlers were revoked yesterday by the mayor, upon recommendation of Judge Caverly, into whose court they had been brought on charges of disorderly conduct.

ANOTHER SPANISH SHIP TORPEDOED. MADRID, April 17.—The owners of the Spanish vessel Louise have informed the government that the ship has been torpedoed. Three of the crew were lost.

TANK PILOTS

Chicagoans Among Officers Named by War Department to Command Land Battleships in France.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—Commissions as second lieutenants in the tank corps, national army, were given to a number of Chicagoans in camp at Leon Springs, Tex., and Fort Oglethorpe, by the war department today.

The newly commissioned officers from Chicago who will be sent to France at once to command tank forces are: Cornelius J. McCarthy, 1149 West Marquette road.

Watson W. Coe, 7453 South Halsted street.

Ardie J. Foley, 765 South Taylor avenue, Oak Park.

Marshall T. Allen, 511 Sherman avenue, Evanston.

Middle westerners commissioned in the tank corps are:

Martin E. Ford, Gary, Ind.

Harry F. Hansen, Elgin.

Neal Higgins, Elmwood.

Howard E. Hyde, Joliet.

Peter C. Pinkerton, La Grange.

Ernest O. Wiedersheim, Wilmette.

Barnette W. Deers, Wheaton.

Others commissioned were:

Simon A. Walkowiak, 1336 Newberry avenue, Chicago, first lieutenant, medical corps.

William J. Nugent, 1324 Albion avenue, Chicago, second lieutenant, quartermaster corps.

Cunard Line Seeks Release from Lusitania Liability

New York, April 17.—The admiralty court of the federal court held a hearing here today on the motion of the Cunard Steamship company to be relieved of all liability in damage suits for \$6,000,000 resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania by a German submarine, or, at least, to have its liability limited. The company contends that the sinking of the vessel was not due to negligence. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

JURY TENDERED BY U. S. TO TRY I. W. W. CHARGES

Attorney for Defense Begins Examination of 12 Offered.

Twelve jurors were formally tendered by the government in the I. W. W. trial yesterday after Edgar A. Burbank of Harvard, Ill., had been substituted for Charles A. Niles of 2329 Bosworth avenue, who occupied a seat the day before. Attorney Vanderveer withdrew his objection to the tender of Frank K. Nebeker, chief counsel for the government, that Niles was not qualified to serve.

Vanderveer began questioning the jurors early yesterday and spent practically the entire day upon Thomas H. Chase, an employee of a large State street department store. In the examination he asked Chase questions regarding the private life of his employers and by innuendo sought to cast reflection upon newspapers.

Questions Are to "Educate."

He also began a series of questions and remarks apparently devised to "educate" the tentative jurors in radicalism and the "rights of revolution." Chase was also questioned on whether he would have any fixed prejudice against a "conscientious objector" or any organization that showed its members how they could legally avoid army service.

The failure of the government to arrest William Kornuk, one of the indicted men, was cleared up yesterday when Vladimir "Loose" one of the defendants, got a letter from Russia. It was signed "Gen. William Kornuk" of the Russian army.

Indicted Man General.

The letter said that Kornuk, once an officer in the czar's army, who fled from Russia after getting entangled in revolutionary plots, had returned to that country and was now commanding an army fighting in the Ukraine.

It is believed that a number of the

LEAPS TO LIFE

Boy Who Saves Himself by Presence of Mind When Clothing Catches Fire.

Presence of mind saved the life of little Phillip Kulwinsky, aged 4, who broke the glass in a third story window of his home at 2000 West Grand avenue and jumped to the street with his clothing in flames to safety in the arms of J. M. Bastlin of 619 North Karlov avenue, who happened to be passing by. Phillip was on the second floor of his home when the fire broke out at noon yesterday. The flames trapped him before his mother, Mrs. Anna Kulwinsky, could get to him, and he rushed to the third story window to make his jump to the street. He is at the St. Mary's hospital, where he is in a serious but not critical condition from his burns. The fire was caused by Phillip's playing with matches.

Jurymen offered by the government will be challenged by the defense. Those in the box at the present time are:

Charles R. Santany, Aurora, Peter Dolan, Evanston; R. A. Evans, Aurora; B. G. Farwell, 2916 West Congress street; John D. Bangs, 3861 Ellis avenue; John Gaslin, 3531 West Sixty-fourth place; George Link, Peru, Ill.; H. E. Baker, Ottawa; John B. Nellis, Batavia; Thomas H. Chase, 4127 Ellis avenue; Charles F. Schnauer, 6601 South Paulina street; Edgar A. Burbank, Harvard.

Norwegian Socialist Chief Gets Sixty Days in Prison

CHRISTIANIA, April 17.—M. Tramel, leader of the Socialists of the Left, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment at Trondhjem today for making provocative speeches. He was also charged with inciting the workers to follow the example of the Bolsheviks in Russia and form workmen's and soldiers' councils.

MRS. McADOO IN CITY FEW HOURS ON WAY TO WEST

Boosts Liberty Loan, but Refuses to Give Other Interview.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson and wife of the secretary of the treasury, arrived in Chicago late yesterday afternoon. Her train was late, almost four hours behind scheduled time. She was expected at 3 o'clock by the committee of women working for the Liberty loan, and a reception had been arranged for her at headquarters, 105 West Monroe street.

Former Judge with Her.

Wearing a becoming blue serge suit with small, round, flowered toque of French blue, Mrs. McAdoo stepped from the Pennsylvania train into the midst of a group of friends and reporters and photographers.

She was accompanied by her husband, who had traveled from Washington with her, and at the station were Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Compton of Glencoe, the latter a cousin of Mrs. McAdoo, and Mrs. Albert Erskine, a friend.

"O, no, I'm never interviewed; it's a risk of mine," said the wife of the secretary of the treasury. "But I must say how delighted I am that the Liberty loan is going so splendidly all over the country, and especially in Chicago."

"Are you speaking for the Liberty loan?" she was asked.

"O, I am on the way to join my husband in Arizona, where he is working hard on the loan. I am not speaking on this trip. The baby? She is well, though not a traveler. She is getting to be a big girl now."

Leaves for West.

An hour or two later Mrs. McAdoo took the train for the west, after a brief rest at the Blackstone hotel. She expects to return to Chicago April 28, when she will probably remain a day or more.

At Liberty loan headquarters there were prominent women workers for the Liberty loan. Ward leaders in the work reported that in all cases the men of the wards are cooperating heartily with the women. A Jackie band played patriotic songs during the afternoon at the reception.

Those at Reception.

Among those at the reception were Mrs. William J. Chambers, Mrs. James W. Morrison, Mrs. Lambert O. Wile, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. Irving L. Stern, Miss Grace Dixon, and Miss Emily Napierlak. Bond saleswomen at the Blackstone hotel report \$75,000 in sales; at the federal building, \$90,000; at the Congress hotel, \$38,000.

Tornado Hits Army Camp; Kills Trooper; Harts Score

Hattiesburg, Miss., April 17.—Private Vaughn Beekman of Marion, Ind., was killed and a score or more soldiers and civilian workers were injured, some seriously, late today when a tornado struck Camp Shelby, near here. The ordinance building of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, a Y. M. C. A. hut, and a partly constructed wing of the base hospital were destroyed.

Philip Armour on Duty in Southern Aviation Camp

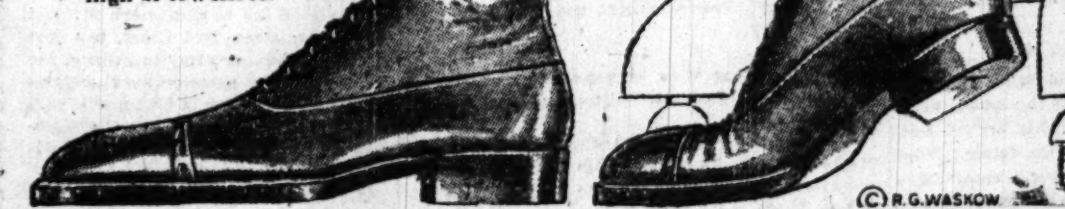
Lake Charles, La., April 17.—[Special.]—Philip Armour III, has arrived for duty at Gerstner aviation field. He is a ground officer at the camp and, according to friends, is handling his new job with thoroughness.

You'd lend money to a friend who needed it; even if you had to borrow to do it. If he offered good security, you'd do it quickly. Is our country your friend?

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Hassel's "DeLuxe" \$6.50

In all leathers; high or low shoes.



NOW is a good time to make a shoe investment; you'll get daily dividends in comfort and in good looks in a pair of Hassel shoes.

You'll find here shoes of merit at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; you'll find a great variety of styles and leathers to select from; and expert fitting.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL TEN

HASSEL'S Dearborn and Van Buren Northwest (Hassel's) Corner, Monadnock Block

400 LUTHERANS TELL OF LOYALTY TO U. S. IDEALS

America first, last and all the time was the sentiment expressed by speakers at a patriotic rally last night of the American Lutheran Patriotic League at the Council of Defense building, 120 West Adams street.

Four hundred Lutherans of the city met every declaration of "our good American citizenship" with applause. "The Lutherans want to stand second to none in Cook county in subscriptions to the Third Liberty loan," declared Edward R. Litzinger, attorney.

"If the members of our church must be called on to prove their loyalty they can do so by coming to the front and aiding this government in the thorough prosecution of the war."

Although no figures were given out, reports from the various congregations of the city bore out the statements of the speakers that the Lutherans are "going over the top" in the Third Liberty loan campaign in true patriotic spirit.

Former Aid. Utplatei made a remark at the meeting that was said to have been interpreted by secret service men in the audience in a directly opposite way from which it was meant, according to Mr. Utplatei. The remark was that "the United States had bitten off a big chunk."

"I made the remark," said Mr. Utplatei, "but I went on to explain that the way to back it up was to buy Liberty bonds, aid war relief, and enlist. I have done little else in the last several weeks but boost the cause of Uncle Sam among the Germans and think I have done good work. I have talked to them in German, showing them that it is their duty to back the United States. There is no more loyal American than I am."



Save the 7th Baby

One out of every seven babies born in America dies before it is a year old. One-half of these deaths could be prevented.

With the active help of the leading sanitarians of the country, The Delineator is waging a nation-wide fight for the life of the Seventh Baby. A fight that concerns you and your community.

We ask you to keep pace with this dramatic struggle through the columns of

The Delineator The Magazine in One Million Homes

Spiegel's

Large Displays

Extended Accounts

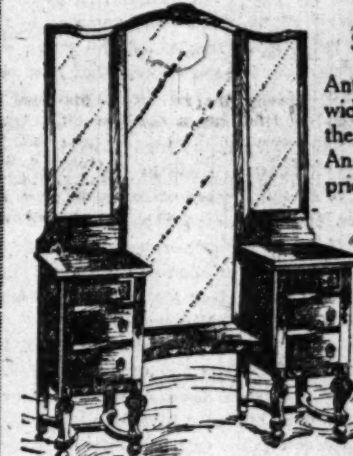
When you buy guaranteed merchandise at prices as low as possible consistent with quality any article you choose is a good value.

Value is based on length of satisfactory service and not on price.

We know the quality of our goods—and our extended account system enables you to spread the amount of your purchase over any time satisfactory to you.

LOUIS XIV. DESIGN \$89.50 VANITY DRESSER

Antique brown mahogany, 50 inches wide—center mirror 20x52 inches—the swing side mirrors 10x30 each. An excellent value at our special price. Can be bought separately.



\$44.50 TOILET TABLE

Triplicate mirror, matches in detail other pieces in suite. Bought separately if desired.



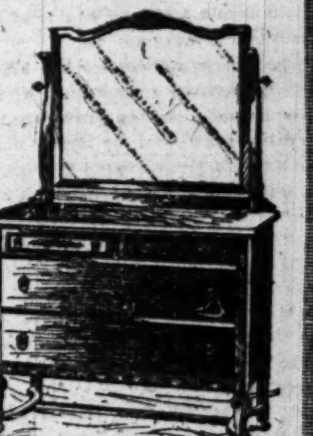
\$49.75 CHEST

Enclosed drawers at top, spacious exposed drawers. Cabinet-work and finish of high quality.



\$59.50 DRESSER

Proportionately large—plate mirror—detail in design—beautiful antique mahogany. Inspect this set—it is unusual.



\$49.50 BED

The detail in design is shown to excellent advantage. Finish is perfect. Any of these pieces can be bought separately.

Spiegel's

New Downtown Store 115 S. Wabash Avenue Open Saturday Evening

South Side Store Ashland Ave. and 48th St. Open Thursday Evening

South Chicago Store 9133-35 Commercial Ave. Open Thursday Evening

Northwest Side Store 2023-35 Milwaukee Ave. Near Armitage Open Thursday Evening

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1842.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 1, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

IRELAND, ENGLAND AND THE U. S. A.

In connection with Irish home rule and conscription bills Lloyd George suggested to parliament that American opinion would be influenced by British action and that it was fair and useful to consider American opinion in the matter. That has been suggested before for English consideration and in an entirely pertinent fashion. English treatment of the Irish problem has a reflex in the United States and opinion created here by it has an effect upon American policy.

We have an active political element which is properly interested, sentimentally if not materially, in the welfare of Ireland. A tradition of bitterness towards England is maintained in the United States by the continuance of unsuccessful British policies in Ireland. The United States may be considerably influenced by this tradition of bitterness.

Great Britain, even as an ally of the United States, is hated by many of the Irish in the United States, and the Irish in the United States exercise an active political influence upon the policies of the United States.

Ireland, which is not our problem, is not unrelated to our policies and it would remove an obstacle to fair consideration of policies in politics if the treatment of Ireland by England abated the resentment of the American Irish for the English. That is our stake in the controversy and it is sufficiently important to justify American suggestion to the British to find a way of giving a fair, equitable deal to the Irish. We know the difficulties, or many of them. We know that the majority of Englishmen would thank fortune if a way could be found of reconciling all the troubles in Ireland and of establishing a home rule which was satisfactory to sentiment and practical in works.

We know the difficulties and we also believe that effective compromises can be found to remove them. Ireland is not a unique and isolated phenomenon in the world's affairs, a country impossible to reconcile and integrate under a government acceptable to its component parts.

In the United States, from colonial times almost down to the present we have had elements seemingly more hostile to each other and hostile for reasons which touch the vitals of life. No two sections of one country could present greater antagonisms in economics, in habit, traditions, thought, and manner of life than did the north and south, from colonial days until long after the civil war.

Nevertheless patience, wisdom, and compromise founded a union with these conflicting elements and force and wisdom maintained it. It is true that force had to enter, but Ireland, even with religious differences, has no such quarrel as the north and south maintained and carried into war. We know that the British can better afford to use even coercion for the establishment of an equitable home rule government than it can afford to use coercion to make the draft work. Force has been used in Ireland for the administration of unjust laws, and if force had to support, in the case of some recalcitrants, the best and most effective compromise which could be given shape in a home rule government it would be a much wiser exercise of force than has yet been known in Ireland.

We do not believe that an equitable form of home rule for Ireland will need force. The problem is not outside conciliation, however difficult it may be. The freedom of Ireland within the British empire will take a falter out of the voice of the various peoples who, in fighting Germany, say they are fighting for the rights of small nationalities and the principle of self-determination.

THE CENSORSHIP PERIL.

A conference committee of the house and senate will soon be obliged to report a draft of the new espionage act. The house bill has attracted little attention because it was assumed that the senate would devote a greater degree of mature consideration to the measure.

The senate did discuss the bill at considerable length. Several amendments were added to minimize its most drastic provisions. But under the stress of the appeal for loyalty and support of the government the principal provisions were adopted in approximately the same form in which they appeared in the bill presented by the administration.

Criticism of the administration bill was directed to the apparent desire to avoid precise definitions. The object of the measure could not be construed as otherwise than desirable. But it was apprehended that in the absence of definitions the authority granted by such an act might be used for harmful purposes.

It is not generally known even now that the postmaster general has full power to exclude any periodical from the mails. He has exercised this power in the case of several publications. There is little or no redress if he should exercise it in the case of other publications. It is possible that the new bill may be construed in the postoffice department as enlarging his authority.

Reasonable people will not object to granting the fullest authority to the administration to suppress disloyalty and sedition. But they cannot be blamed if they are somewhat fearful of the possible use of the powers of censorship that are being granted subordinate employees of the government.

The course of wisdom would seem to be to consider both the old and the new censorship measures and coordinate them in discharging the proposed espionage act. If the proposed bill could be at the same time more comprehensive and more explicit it would be considerably more satisfactory.

THE COAL SITUATION.

The coal situation is far from satisfactory. Dr. Garfield, fuel administrator, places the blame on Mr. McAdoo, director general of the railroads, and absolves the fuel administration of all responsibility. "Unless there is immediate and material improvement in car supply efficiency," he says, "the country faces the certainty of a serious shortage of bituminous coal." The average loss in production, due to car shortage, was 23.3 per cent during the last week in March, according to Mr. Garfield, while the loss in the Illinois and Indiana fields was 23.6 per cent.

It is, of course, all very well for Mr. Garfield

to place the blame, if possible, where it belongs. But the public is much less interested in controversies between Mr. Garfield and Mr. McAdoo than in getting coal. Mr. Garfield's public statements criticizing the railway administration do not serve to bring the mines up to maximum efficiency; they only serve to provide an excuse for the fuel administration in case the coal famine anticipated by Mr. Garfield should occur.

But the fuel administration's record of last year does not give us cause to hope or believe that it is without blame. Mr. Garfield's price fixing methods were directly responsible for last winter's shortage; the inability of the railroads to move the coal after the situation became acute was incidental.

During the spring months the capacity of the railroads for handling coal ought to be at its maximum. If a car shortage is impeding the operation of the mines, Mr. Garfield should find some way of convincing Mr. McAdoo to relieve the shortage. It is at least part of his business to see that the cars are sent to the mines, and if Mr. McAdoo is unwilling to cooperate Mr. Garfield can surely induce the president to take a hand. We certainly do not need any further lessons as to the fundamental necessity of coal; we certainly are not ignorant of the extent to which a coal famine can demoralize industry and war activity.

It is the plain duty of the government to avert a repetition of last fall's experience. The country will not be satisfied with controversies or excuses.

IF TIME IS VITAL, WHY NOT NOW?

The following statement was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday: "The carrying forward of the construction work in the 130 shipyards now in operation is so bad that it requires a reinforcement of the shipbuilding organization throughout the country."

If this statement had been in an editorial it might have been construed by purblind partisans as evidence of an incurable and perverting bias in opinion which sought in criticism to belittle the effective work of the government.

It is the statement, however, issued by Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the president, to explain the reorganization of shipbuilding agencies and the appointment of Charles M. Schwab to control the construction of merchant vessels.

It will, therefore, we are certain, be accepted universally as a correct statement of conditions. The bridge of ships is the way to victory, but after a year of work the government tells the nation that the operation of the yards which are building the bridge is "so bad" that reorganization is necessary. At last the government accepts the best man and the best method it can find—after a year. Man and method were available at once. "Time is vital," said Lloyd George. We say it. Do we mean it?

Nearly four years ago intelligent men in Europe knew that three armies conducting three campaigns under three directions could not win against armies conducting one campaign under one direction. The other day, after nearly four years of disappointment, heroic effort, wasted sacrifice, and even disaster, in great peril and extremity, Gen. Foch was appointed to supreme command of what remains of the great military forces which had been expended at first in three, then in four, then in five separate directions under separate commands to no result, while a centralized power went ahead hitting with all its power in every blow.

Here in the United States, with three painful years of experience offered vicariously, to be had without payment, given without price, we have declined resolutely, first, to adopt an effective method of centralized direction; second, to use the right men for such direction.

The result: Our French and British allies crying for airplanes and the American aircraft production found to be a discouraging fraction of the magnificent achievement planned and promised. Our shipbuilding progressing so badly that after a year we are forced to take the man we think is the right man and adopt the method we think is the right method in order to get the ships, ships, ships we have been told are the first essential to victory.

Our progress towards centralization feebly advancing in the dubious form of the Overman bill in congress, the proffer of a superior war council ostensibly declined, and an evasive effort made to acquire its equivalent by the appointment of Mr. Baruch to correlate the activities of procurement and supply.

The resistance we maintain against necessity is our enemy at home. Everywhere the enemies of Germany rejoice now that the allied forces have a supreme command. But what of the four years during which that supreme command was needed?

Here we rejoice that a firmer hand is taking hold of our scattered activities, but what of the year in which that firmer hand was needed? What of the time which is to be wasted in the future? How can we be reconciled to failure to concede error of method in time and to be satisfied that when obviously and apparently a condition is "so bad" it is a virtue to remedy it?

If time is vital how can we afford to waste it? What we regret with bitterness is the time which must be wasted between now and the next official recognition of necessity and the adoption of measures satisfying it. When good judgment, experience, sound sense, practical reasoning all point directly to a method, why not then remember that time is vital and not be forced to recall it sadly later on?

Editorial of the Day

LEADERSHIP.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

Which came first, the hen or the egg? Do great actions evolve great leaders or does the leader really shape the event? It has been acutely argued both ways, and probably will be far in the future. With right leadership would this long world agony have been brought to a right issue many months ago—or prevented altogether? It is a fact that the agony goes on and precious little in the way of leadership appears—except as Prussia's "hereditary specialists in mass murder" have led the armies with considerable ability.

You cannot imagine a successful American revolution without Washington. In so many ways and at so many times his unalterable will and great personal prestige held the thing together that it would rub him out it looks like a pretty hopeless matter. It is even difficult to imagine a successful civil war without Lincoln. What we know of Seward, Chase, Stanton—raises a presumption that any one of them would have made a mess of it. True, the vital importance which these individual figures assume may be only our incurable trick of dramatizing and personifying everything.

But what were we really thinking about as Americans? If party politics looks so banal and rapid, is it not only because leaders of the right caliber have not appeared on both sides? Will alignment of parties on lines of vital principle wait until men appear on both sides to define a vital issue?

PERSHING'S TROOPS HONORED

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

(Special Correspondence of The Tribune.)
PARIS, March 18.—In the historic old Invalides, with its court yard filled with cannons and the invincible spirit of Napoleon always seems to hover, there was an impressive little ceremony last Sunday, witnessed by unfortunately altogether too few Americans.

It was the occasion of the presentation of ten flags to the first five American regiments in the line. These flags were embroidered and given by descendants of Lafayette and his followers. In the hall of the court of honor, hung with trophies of previous wars, against a background of white and gold and black flags captured from the enemy stood out the ten standards—five national emblems, exquisitely embroidered, and five regimental flags, four royal blue and one vivid red, with the spread eagle embroidered in gold and the number of the regiment likewise embroidered. The one blue was for the Fourth artillery and the others were for four infantry regiments.

These five regiments already have distinguished themselves in action and are a part of the anonymous troops holding the line near Toul.

On the balcony outside the station a French regimental band which thundered out "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," while the four standard-bearers of the table full of generals all brought their flags to the salute.

Gen. Pershing was represented by Gen. Lewis, the provost marshal, and at the long table were also Gen. Niox, Gen. Pau in his faded blue capotes and the poor stump of his right arm, and two or three other generals representing the different groups of friends who had collaborated in this gift. And, to my great chagrin, I could only count eight American uniforms in all the assembly.

Gen. Niox, introducing the American ambassador, Mr. Sharp, spoke of the sacrifice which already had been made and the great bravery of our troops, and asked the audience to rise and acclaim the American soldiers. For five minutes there were cheers and cries and applause and shouts of bravo, and a real ovation such as I haven't heard since last Fourth of July for our men.

We see comparatively few of our soldiers and officers in Paris now. It is very difficult for any one to come here except on business; and all those who formerly were unattached to any regiment and came here for orders—"casuals"—in their technical names now go to a little town about twenty miles away from service of the rear headquarters to register.

I also believe that the time is coming very shortly when there will be many fewer American women visible on the streets and in the restaurants. A new rule has been issued this morning to the effect that all women over here possessing an American passport must register what they are doing, the exact number of hours a day they are working, on whose recommendation they came, and give references from the charitable organization they are now connected with to show their comparative degree of usefulness.

Paris today speaks more English on the streets than in any tourist summer before the war. And every one of these women means a soldier less. Nor are more than 25 per cent of them over here to tend our soldiers or our needs or our comforts. They are over here to help the French, which is a noble and necessary work, but—

We are at present getting a great deal of Canadian food; our soldiers are wearing English uniforms and English shoes. It is English coal our army is burning. And French aeroplanes that our army is flying. Meanwhile thousands of tons of food for new French houses [we can't get enough for army barracks], and hundreds of automobiles come over for the use of the Red Cross, not to mention the hundreds of men and women who come over here to carry on the work, taking up the tonnage, traveling by luge, one to a cabin, when there would be four soldiers in it.

Now if the principle is worked out to its only conclusion, we will help the French only to their and our undoing. Working on civilian affairs at this particular stage of the game at the expense of military ones is going to retard or ruin the war disastrously. Every ounce of food, clothes, lumber, motors, gasoline, every inch on board a boat, train, or automobile, should be used for the ending of this war, and then you can do your amelioration to your heart's content afterward.

When the Red Cross manages canteens and hospitals and amusement centers, there is no more useful and necessary thing, in a military sense. But when it brings over half hundreds of burdens to do district visiting in the Somme district, it is on the wrong track.

Already organization is a hundred times improved in the transportation of food and clothes and munitions to our sector. To run smoothly in America is the work of days, but in France it is the work of weeks. The mail system, however, is as slow as it has been since the beginning. There must be a reason for this somewhere, for letters addressed to French and British soldiers at their postal centers never take more than two days; and we are lucky to make it in five.

The American Express must be having to take on an enormous extra force, for most of the men I know in camps have written home to tell their friends to write them in care of the express, which means that by keeping the express posted they get American mail only about five days later than the civilian.

WAR CUTS CHICAGO DIVORCES

Relief from the increasing divorce peril, as indicated in the recent report of Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, presenting figures of 1916 over previous years, was offered yesterday in figures from the Court of Domestic Relations and the Circuit court, showing that domestic troubles have decreased 30 per cent since the United States entered the war.

The war's effect on divorce is shown in a comparison between the first two weeks of April last year and this. There were 220 warrants issued in the Court of Domestic Relations in 1917 and 130 this year. In the two weeks' period. In the same period in 1917 there were 237 divorces started and 143 in the current year.

Various opinions were expressed to account for this pronounced decrease. All had something to do with the war.

"I expect fewer and fewer divorces," said Judge Brothers of the Circuit court. "The soldier's civil rights bill makes it imperative to show that the defendant is not in the army or navy, and in the many cases which come up in which the couples have been separated for years it is often impossible to do this."

"Husbands prefer to support their wives rather than go into the army," suggested Mrs. Julia McGuire, who hears hundreds of complaints against husbands for non-support every day in her department of the Court of Domestic Relations.

She also said that work is plentiful, which lessens domestic trouble, and that in many families where a son is in the army his absence draws the other members closer to one another.

"Family troubles become insignificant by comparison with the greater troubles of the war," was the reason given by Jack Gardner, warrant clerk of the Court of Domestic Relations, who was the first to notice the falling off.

During the entire month of March he issued 427 warrants last year, and 113 this year. The ratio has been steadily growing less in each succeeding month since the outbreak of actual campaigning. In the Court of Domestic Relations and the Circuit court. The Superior court, where some divorces are started, does not show as marked a decrease.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

WAR HOSPITAL METHODS.
The beginning of the war the French found themselves confronted by many difficult situations. Occasionally an improvised hospital would find itself under the necessity of caring for several different forms of contagion in one open ward. Some one devised the following method, known as the Milne prophylaxis: Over the head and chest of the patient a gauze veil is drawn. This was sprayed three times a day with eucalyptus. The throat was painted every three hours with iodized glycerin, and the nose was injected with antiseptic oil. In one hospital ten cases of scarlet fever, twelve of diphtheria, eighteen of scarlet fever, and sixteen of mumps were treated in the same room and no one of the patients was infected with any other patient's disease.

In some portions of the army the physicians have developed a much simpler method. For some time Dr. G. H. Weaver has been using face masks in the German contagious disease hospital. At Camp Grant Dr. Camp has been successful in controlling cross infections in contagious disease wards by having the patients and all physicians, nurses, and helpers in the wards wear face masks. A face mask consists of a small piece of gauze like a wash rag. This has four tapes, one attached to each corner. When in use the gauze covers the nostrils and mouth. The gauze hooks are made into loops to slip over the ears or else they are tied behind the neck and head. Thus the mask is made to cover the lower part of the face and to leave the upper part uncovered. The beds are separated from each other by certain partitions, which give a ward the appearance of a hospital. It is believed that this is protection enough so long as the patient lies in bed. If he leaves his bed, or for any purpose puts his stall, he puts on his face mask.

Only one patient at a time is allowed in the washroom. All bathing, face and teeth washing are done with running water. The patient is not allowed to go to the toilet, but they must wear their face masks. Each patient eats in bed or in his cubicle.

When a soldier in quarters is suspected of having some form of contagion, a face mask is applied and he is sent to the hospital in an ambulance. It sometimes happens that patients with different forms of contagion ride in the same ambulance.

The face masks are made by Red Cross workers.

The theory of the method is that the contagion of measles, mumps, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and similar diseases is spread by the breath. A clean piece of gauze will filter contagion out and render the breath of a person with measles, for instance, harmless or near enough so for practical purposes.

A second function of the mask is to prevent the sufferer from some form of contagion.

It is probable that you have angina pectoris in a mild form. Have your heart examined.

FACE DEPRESSIONS.
E. S. writes: "1. What effect will thyroidectomies have on a person with a too large thyroid gland?"
2. I have small depressions on my face resembling scars. There never has been any eruption of any kind, so I cannot account for them. What can be the cause? Would this condition be caused by a goiter?"

REPLY.
1. Thyroidectomies cause some cases of goiter.
2. I expect you have had a bad case of acne. The condition could not be a result of a goiter. Acne is caused in will make the depressions less noticeable.

FOE DEFEATS OWN TRADE AIMS

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., April 17.—(Special.)—Germany went to war to gain greater control over markets for her manufactured goods and over the sources of raw materials that enter into making of such goods, and the gigantic failure of these commercial aims is already apparent.

This is the conclusion reached by Chauncey D. Snow, assistant chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and J. J. K. in a report submitted today to the department of commerce, after months of investigation into German political, industrial, and commercial activities before and after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Snow was engaged in industrial study in Germany at the time hostilities in Europe began.

"Germany confidently expected as a result of this war to get huge indemnities, which, like the great indemnity exacted from France in 1871, would pay the bill of war, and would likewise clear the way for uninterrupted, unparalleled strides, with leaps and bounds in industry and trade."

"Germany unquestionably counted on crippling the resources and competitive power of her chief European commercial competitors."

"The gigantic failure of these commercial aims of Germany in going to war is already apparent. President Wilson has stated the attitude of the United States on the subject of the aims of annexation and indemnity. England and France have most effectively demonstrated the futility of their competitive power in industry and resources."

"When Germany attempts to resume trade it will be with at least eighteen countries that have actually been in a state of war against her, and at least nine that have severed diplomatic relations with her."

"German commercial policy and German traders and investors will henceforth have to face governments and commercial bodies in every country of the world which are enlightened as to the German way of doing things. Commercial treaties with the advanced nations of the world will be hard to negotiate. It will be a rare country where Germany may dominate trade, industry, shipping, and finance without local realization and opposition."

"Apart from questions of governmental policy, there is a clear duty resting on American business men individually to keep their eyes open to German competition in whatever form it may come. The American government in concert with the governments of the other great nations will see to it that Germany, as a government, shall henceforth operate in the open."

"American business men, like businessmen in the other great countries, must likewise see to it that all operations of German trade enterprises shall take place in the open and bear a clear indication of having been 'made in Germany.'"

ARMY BUILDS UP REAL MEN, SAYS T. R.
BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(Edited by the Editor of the Kansas City Star.)

Major E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, the manager of the southwestern division of the American Red Cross, has just returned from our army in France. He relates a really extraordinary achievement of the division of orthopedic surgery with the army, under the direction of Surgeon Major Joel E. Goldthwaite.

All the divisions of troops sent across of course, contain a number of men who show physical shortcomings under the strain of actual campaigning. In Gen. Edwards' division there were numbered in the neighborhood of 15 per cent, not an unusual proportion in the history of past wars.

Dr. Goldthwaite, not permitted to try his hand at the treatment of a body composed of somewhat over 500 of them and instantly began vigorous work to build up all their physical defects. As his work for each man was finished he was put in one of four classes.

Class A included those to whom the training gave such vigor that they were fit to go right to the front as battle units. Class B included those who could be made fit for hard physical labor back of the front, although not for the tremendous strain of the trenches. Class C included those fitted for clerical and similar duties. Class D included those whose physical condi-

PESSIMISM

(From Cassell's Saturday Journal.)



The pessimist: "Tis an' after it's all over we'll have to stop at it 'ere to put the blinkin' lot straight agin."

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

NORTH BRANCH STREET PAYMENT.
Chicago, April 13.—(To The Friend of the People.)—How soon will North Branch street (now Goose Island) from Blackhawk street south be paved?

The assessment for paving this street will come up for consideration July 1, 1918, and I have noticed the laundry by telephone contract will be let and the paving started within sixty days thereafter.

COMPLAINTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.
Chicago, April 13.—(To The Friend of the People.)—The children in this neighborhood start school at 7:30 a. m. remaining only a few hours, which keeps them on the street most of the day. Nearly every house on this street has broken windows and is chalk marked. Cannot this nuisance be controlled?

ATTACHING BANK DEPOSIT.
Chicago, April 13.—(To The Legal Friend of the People.)—I am a casher in a bank with a judgment in Iowa attach money in an Illinois bank? 2. If they should sell the judgment to an Illinois party can the Illinois party attach the money in the bank? 3. Can money in the bank be attached in Illinois?

LOSS BY LAUNDRY.
Chicago, April 13.—(To The Legal Friend of the People.)—In sending wet wash to a laundry, is it required, yet I always inclose cash? I have noticed the laundry by telephone contract will be let and the paving started within sixty days thereafter.

HAVE CLEANED ALLEY.
Chicago, April 13.—(To The Friend of the People.)—The alley between the alley of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale avenues, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth street, have not been collected for the last six months. In some places the ashes are as high as the back yard fences and will be impossible if not removed soon. The alley between Princeton and Yale avenues is a disgrace to the neighborhood. Can't something be done before the warm weather begins?

FACE DEPRESSIONS.
E. S. writes: "1. What effect will thyroidectomies have on a person with a too large thyroid gland?"
2. I have small depressions on my face resembling scars. There never has been any eruption of any kind, so I cannot account for them. What can be the cause? Would this condition be caused by a goiter?"

REPLY.
1. Thyroidectomies cause some cases of goiter.
2. I expect you have had a bad case of acne. The condition could not be a result of a goiter. Acne is caused in will make the depressions less noticeable.

FOE DEFEATS OWN TRADE AIMS.
(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., April 17.—(Special.)—Germany went to war to gain greater control over markets for her manufactured goods and over the sources of raw materials that enter into making of such goods, and the gigantic failure of these commercial aims is already apparent.

This is the conclusion reached by Chauncey D. Snow, assistant chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and J. J. K. in a report submitted today to the department of commerce, after months of investigation into German political, industrial, and commercial activities before and after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Snow was engaged in industrial study in Germany at the time hostilities in Europe began.

"Germany confidently expected as a result of this war to get huge indemnities, which, like the great indemnity exacted from France in 1871, would pay the bill of war, and would likewise clear the way for uninterrupted, unparalleled strides, with leaps and bounds in industry and trade."

"Germany unquestionably counted on crippling the resources and competitive power of her chief European commercial competitors."

"The gigantic failure of these commercial aims of Germany in going to war is already apparent. President Wilson has stated the attitude of the United States on the subject of the aims of annexation and indemnity. England and France have most effectively demonstrated the futility of their competitive power in industry and resources."

"When Germany attempts to resume trade it will be with at least eighteen countries that have actually been in a state of war against her, and at least nine that have severed diplomatic relations with her."

"German commercial policy and German traders and investors will henceforth have to face governments and commercial bodies in every country of the world which are enlightened as to the German way of doing things. Commercial treaties with the advanced nations of the world will be hard to negotiate. It will be a rare country where Germany may dominate trade, industry, shipping, and finance without local realization and opposition."

"Apart from questions of governmental policy, there is a clear duty resting on American business men individually to keep their eyes open to German competition in whatever form it may come. The American government in concert with the governments of the other great nations will see to it that Germany, as a government, shall henceforth operate in the open."

"American business men, like businessmen in the other great countries, must likewise see to it that all operations of German trade enterprises shall take place in the open and bear a clear indication of having been 'made in Germany.'"

ARMY BUILDS UP REAL MEN, SAYS T. R.
BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(Edited by the Editor of the Kansas City Star.)

Major E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, the manager of the southwestern division of the American Red Cross, has just returned from our army in France. He relates a really extraordinary achievement of the division of orthopedic surgery with the army, under the direction of Surgeon Major Joel E. Goldthwaite.

All the divisions of troops sent across of course, contain a number of men who show physical shortcomings under the strain of actual campaigning. In Gen. Edwards' division there were numbered in the neighborhood of 15 per cent, not an unusual proportion in the history of past wars.

Dr. Goldthwaite, not permitted to try his hand at the treatment of a body composed of somewhat over 500 of them and instantly began vigorous work to build up all their physical defects. As his work for each man was finished he was put in one of four classes.

Class A included those to whom the training gave such vigor that they were fit to go right to the front as battle units. Class B included those who could be made fit for hard physical labor back of the front, although not for the tremendous strain of the trenches. Class C included those fitted for clerical and similar duties. Class D included those whose physical condi-

BIG JUMP TAKEN IN LOAN DURING 7TH DIST.
Illinois Steel Co. A \$1,400,000 subscription.

Chicago and practically all of the Seventh federal district yesterday took a big jump in Liberty loan subscription. The total for the district was \$1,400,000 during the day.

</

JUMP TAKEN IN LOAN DRIVE IN 7TH DISTRICT

Illinois Steel Co. Aids with
\$1,400,000 Sub-
scription.

Chicago and practically all other districts of the Seventh federal reserve yesterday took a decided jump in Liberty loan totals. The jump was made by a subscription of \$1,400,000 made by the Illinois Steel company, the largest total for the city was increased to \$1,400,000 during the day. The steel company's total for all branches was \$2,000,000.

More than 200,000 persons in Illinois have subscribed to the third loan, about \$5,000 of those are residents of Cook county. The total for Cook county is \$4,563,350, official figures. Illinois outside of Chicago has subscribed \$1,400,000, making the official total for the state in excess of \$15,000,000.

30,000 to March Saturday.
The loan is progressing favorably, and Chicago is planning even a more serious ending of the campaign than was made on Saturday one of the big patriotic demonstrations ever held in Chicago will be given by union labor. Mayor Thompson yesterday issued a proclamation designating Saturday as a day of Liberty loan day and declaring a holiday. In the proclamation he urged the people of Chicago, and particularly city employees, to display flags, to march in the parade, to assemble at the parade, to be in Grant park at Van Buren street at 9 a. m. Saturday.

London to Review Parade.
Gen. Lowden will review the labor parade. The invitation was extended to him in Springfield by Simon O'Donnell, president of the building trades union, who will be grand marshal, and Walter E. Staley.

The line of march will be north to State street, west to State street, south to Randolph street, west to La Salle street, south to Monroe street, south to Dearborn street, south to Jackson boulevard, and west to Franklin street, where the parade will disband. One thousand elevator operators will march. Among the actors who will march with the stage employees are Lillian Russell, Raymond Hitchcock, Jane Cowell, Eddie Foy, and John Barrymore. The Chicago Contracting and Builders' association declared today a holiday, and 3,000 employees will march. A committee of members of the Liberty loan committee will award flags to the best marching organization and the best band.

Good Reports from Out of Town.
From various parts of the Seventh federal reserve reports were received, with big jumps in the official figures in nearly every division. J. B. McLaughlin, governor of the Federal Reserve bank, urged that there be no slackening of the drive. Chicago's official figures show \$180,000,000 for the Seventh district. That is more than 45 per cent of the quota. Outside of Illinois the loan score is:

Subscribers. Amount.
Illinois 266,191 \$48,732,000 68.5
Indiana 98,217 22,064,000 41.0
Michigan 95,963 27,551,000 36.4
Wisconsin 45,351 9,594,000 21.0

Illinois outside of Chicago has secured nearly 60 per cent of its quota, according to the official figures. Chicago's position brings the total for the state down slightly under 50 per cent.

Several sections of the Chicago organization reported big sales yesterday. The women's clubs have subscribed \$150,000. The hotel and restaurant trade have taken \$24,000 in sales. Paints, oils, and varnishes have subscribed \$110,000, which exceeds quota. The real estate section

has over-subscribed by one-fourth of its quota. Karpis & Co. and its employees have taken \$101,000. Among the larger subscriptions not previously announced are:

Fleischman Mailing Co. \$95,000
The Western Cold Storage Co. 50,000
The Tribune Co. (initial subscription) 50,000
Conrad Sells Brewing Co. 50,000
Progress Tailoring Co. 30,000

Subscriptions of \$25,000 each were taken by The Journal company, Peter J. Kennedy, Beatrice Creamery company, and the Loma Grande company. The William H. Rankin company subscribed \$20,000.

The total of the department store booths, including the subscriptions of the store employees, is \$350,000. Among the railroad employees the Rock Island is still leading with a total of \$250,000 subscribed by 37,346 employees. The total for western roads has passed \$21,000,000, with nearly 300,000 employees subscribing.

School and City Workers.
The board of education will invest \$16,000 in the loan. The teachers' pension fund will buy \$100,000 worth of bonds, and the city employees pension fund \$150,000. School engineers voted to invest their back pay, which will amount to about \$50,000, if the board grants the finance committee's recommendations.

At a meeting of the Lincoln park board yesterday it was voted to buy \$750,000 in Liberty bonds. The South Park board took \$50,000 for itself and \$10,000 additional for employees. More than 3,000 employees of the city department of public works have subscribed for \$232,500.

Palatine High School Election.
The Palatine Township high school has elected the following: Ralph L. Peck, president; A. G. Smith, William Henning, Charles B. Morris.

Getting up early in the morning, milking the cows and driving them to pasture were tasks which W.L. Douglas was called upon to perform while "bound out," learning the trade of shoemaking.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

LIBERTY LIGHTS

When F. B. McGough of 37 South Walsh avenue appeared before Judge Stolk yesterday in the Automobile court, he had no alibi for parking his machine longer than the legal limit. But he did have a receipt for a \$1,000 Liberty bond, just purchased. Immunity.

Of the 1,000 employees of the Royal Tailors, 675 have subscribed for bonds. There have been two meetings of the employees. As a preliminary to the campaign among the workers, the firm served them a luncheon free and then introduced the Liberty loan speakers.

Black Oak, Ind., a hamlet of thirty-five inhabitants, near Gary, is 100 per cent loyal. Every man, woman, and child owns a bond. The total is \$3,500 and the quota for the village is \$500.

The Liberty loan headquarters reported a famine in Liberty loan buttons.

Forty-nine departments in the general offices of Swift & Co. and the car shops of the concern have record of 100 per cent in subscriptions to the third Liberty loan.

PROCLAMATION

Mayor Officially Names Next Saturday a Holiday.

WHEREAS, Saturday, April 20, 1918, has been set aside as Labor's Liberty Loan day, upon which day the members of trade unions in Chicago and other organizations are planning to make special efforts to advance the sale of bonds of the third Liberty loan; and Whereas, The Chicago Building Trades Council in an earnest and determined effort to support the government in providing funds for the maintenance of our forces has declared Saturday, April 20, 1918, a holiday, and has planned a demonstration in the form of a parade for that day; and Whereas, The city council of the city of Chicago has ordered the city hall closed and requested that the day be proclaimed a holiday;

Therefore, I, William Hale Thompson, mayor of the city of Chicago, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do proclaim Saturday, April 20, 1918, Labor's Liberty Loan day, a holiday, and urge the people of the city of Chicago, especially employees of the city of Chicago, to observe the occasion by displaying the national colors and by participating in the labor parade.

has over-subscribed by one-fourth of its quota. Karpis & Co. and its employees have taken \$101,000.

Among the larger subscriptions not previously announced are:

Fleischman Mailing Co. \$95,000
The Western Cold Storage Co. 50,000
The Tribune Co. (initial subscription) 50,000
Conrad Sells Brewing Co. 50,000
Progress Tailoring Co. 30,000

Subscriptions of \$25,000 each were taken by The Journal company, Peter J. Kennedy, Beatrice Creamery company, and the Loma Grande company. The William H. Rankin company subscribed \$20,000.

The total of the department store booths, including the subscriptions of the store employees, is \$350,000. Among the railroad employees the Rock Island is still leading with a total of \$250,000 subscribed by 37,346 employees. The total for western roads has passed \$21,000,000, with nearly 300,000 employees subscribing.

School and City Workers.
The board of education will invest \$16,000 in the loan. The teachers' pension fund will buy \$100,000 worth of bonds, and the city employees pension fund \$150,000. School engineers voted to invest their back pay, which will amount to about \$50,000, if the board grants the finance committee's recommendations.

At a meeting of the Lincoln park board yesterday it was voted to buy \$750,000 in Liberty bonds. The South Park board took \$50,000 for itself and \$10,000 additional for employees. More than 3,000 employees of the city department of public works have subscribed for \$232,500.

Palatine High School Election.
The Palatine Township high school has elected the following: Ralph L. Peck, president; A. G. Smith, William Henning, Charles B. Morris.

Getting up early in the morning, milking the cows and driving them to pasture were tasks which W.L. Douglas was called upon to perform while "bound out," learning the trade of shoemaking.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W.L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
\$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world. The actual value is determined and W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom before the shoes leave the factory, which guarantees their value and absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits.

The quality of W. L. Douglas products is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas stores, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spear St., Brockton, Mass.

The Hohenzollern family left the Lutheran church in 1614, according to the Rev. C. Rosier of St. Luke's Lutheran church, Belmont and Greenview avenues, who spoke last night to 800 members of his church. He said the Lutheran religion is not the Prussian state religion, and that Frederick the Great paved the way to infidelity. The people of the church subscribed to \$22,000 worth of bonds after the talk.

Miss Flora Zabelle, the actress, was in charge of the Liberty loan booth at the Hotel Sherman yesterday.

At the Liberty loan meeting last night at the Willard school, Benjamin J. Rosenthal took \$5,000 worth of bonds for his niece, Virginia Schnadig, a pupil.

Oak Park and River Forest have passed the \$500,000 mark in their joint campaign.

Liberty bonds were taken as ball last night at the East Chicago avenue police station. Louis Goldberg offered them and they were put away in the station safe, pending his hearing today before Judge Caverly.

WAGE INCREASE TO RAILROAD MEN EXPECTED SOON

An announcement of wage increases to railroad men throughout the country aggregating between \$400,000,000 and \$450,000,000 annually is expected by railroad authorities here as soon as Director of Railroads McAdoo returns to Washington from his Liberty loan tour. Of this increase it is expected that employees of western roads between Chicago and the Pacific coast will receive at least \$200,000,000. This increase for the western roads will affect 800,000 men and officials, with a present aggregate wage of over \$500,000,000.

The matter of wage increases to railroad men has been under investigation by the federal railroad wage commission, of which Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, is chairman. It includes Charles C. McChord of the interstate commerce commission, J. Harry Cuyler, chief justice of the Superior court of the District of Columbia, and William E. Wilcox, former national chairman of the Republican party. The investigation began Jan. 21 last, when the first hearing was held at Washington, and hearings were concluded March 25. The voluminous records have been in the process of digestion by the commission ever since.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday said the commission had completed its recommendation. When the report is finally made, it will affect all classes of railroad employees and is expected to settle the discontent of railroad clerks, who have recently been clamoring for wage increases, as it will determine their wage status along with that of all other classes of railroad workers.

Soda Water Shortage Is Expected This Summer

Soda water is likely to be on the list of things that will be scarce during the summer months, for it has been classed as a nonessential by the food administration, and the use of sugar for nonessentials is forbidden.

The use of sugar in all manufacturing establishments has been limited by order of Mr. Hoover and a number of smaller concerns have started with the idea of getting the business that the older firms have to refuse, according to Robert Stevenson Jr., deputy food administrator.

The new concerns make candy, soda, and pop for the most part," said Mr. Stevenson. "We will have to stop this practice, for it would completely nullify the saving we are trying to bring about if allowed to continue. We will also have to check sales of soda water in drug stores and other places."

Palatine High School Election.
The Palatine Township high school has elected the following: Ralph L. Peck, president; A. G. Smith, William Henning, Charles B. Morris.

WAR BONDS GOING FAST ON FARMS; CITIES LAGGING

\$952,923,250 Taken;
Salesmen Urged to
Put On Speed.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The third Liberty loan campaign is two-fifths over and less than one-third of the \$3,000,000,000 minimum has been officially recorded as subscribed.

The total reported tonight to the treasury, covering receipts by banks up to the close of business last night, was \$952,923,250, or \$45,000,000 short of the billion dollar total which has been expected by tonight. This is \$122,317,150 more than was reported last night.

"Sales since the first days of the campaign, when they started with a rush, frankly are not up to expectations," said the treasury's daily review tonight. "There is a feeling of disappointment, particularly in the large cities. The country districts are doing better than they did in previous campaigns, but the gains that they are making are not of sufficient size to offset the lack of sales in the larger communities."

Do Not Let Drive Lag.
"The need for constant, steady driving by sales committees every day throughout the remainder of the campaign is plain. Only persistent daily and hourly effort will restore the campaign to the rate which it had acquired a week ago, possibly under the impetus of the start of the honor flag race."

Subscriptions by districts, and percentages, reported to the treasury are as follows:

	Subscription.	Pct.
St. Louis	75,548,850	60
Chicago	140,842,000	37
Dallas	29,359,050	36
Kansas City	42,588,850	33
New York	397,449,300	33
Boston	80,323,850	32
Cleveland	58,025,000	28
San Francisco	58,079,000	28
Philadelphia	64,360,350	25
Minneapolis	25,000,000	23
Richmond	22,465,100	17
Atlanta	6,511,900	7

Today's figures included the first report from the Minneapolis district, which started its campaign Monday, and managers there predicted that the district's quota of \$105,000,000 would be raised by the last of the week and that the St. Louis district would be replaced at the top of the list.

Women Do Good Work.
Women appear to be doing particularly good work in every part of the country. They were especially helpful in St. Louis and in the states of Oregon and Iowa, where they subscribed their quotas.

Mrs. J. C. Miller of Pittsburgh, chairman for Pennsylvania, reported today that during the first six days of the drive women sold \$12,000,000 worth of bonds in half the counties of Pennsylvania.

Women in forty-five Indiana counties were responsible for the sales of \$4,492,850, according to a report received today from Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch of Fort Wayne, the Indiana women's chairman. Mrs. R. H. Lathem of Winston-Salem, N. C., reported that women there had sold \$711,150 worth of bonds in twenty-four counties, and Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Florida reported sales by women in her state of \$470,150.

New York Adds \$31,774,400.
New York, April 17.—The New York federal reserve district has raised near-

SHRAPNEL

Thirty-five members of the Armour & Co. Glee club entertained more than 3,000 jockies at the Great Lakes station last night in two concerts. The Glee club dedicated one of the new Y. M. C. A. buildings.

In response to a call from the United States shipping board, Dr. Oliver J. Lee, in charge of the shipping board's free school of navigation to train deck officers, 71 West Adams street, yesterday sent twelve officers who have graduated from the local school to officer newly built ships which are to be sent from lake ship yards to Atlantic ports. Two of the new ships have been built by the South Chicago Shipbuilding company and are ready for overseas service.

Members of Maple Leaf branch of the American Red Cross society knitted and sewed for the American soldiers in France in the headquarters of the Canadian club of Chicago in the Great Northern hotel yesterday. The party was one of a series that will be held.

ly one-third of its quota of \$800,000,000 for the third Liberty loan, according to official announcement tonight that a total of \$297,449,300 had been reached. The report shows a gain for the day of \$21,774,400.

A subscription of \$5,000,000 by the Bell Telephone system, distributed through various districts, was the largest reported unofficially here today. Other large purchases included \$5,000,000 by the Western Union Telegraph company, and \$1,000,000 each by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours company and the National Lead company.

CUT OUT WHEAT, EAT POTATOES, NEW FOOD CRY

Ministers of all denominations will be asked by the food administration to appeal to their congregations next Sunday to use potatoes more freely, in order to save wheat, needed by the fighting forces and civilians in Europe.

The appeals from the pulpits will be the first step in a campaign to be taken up in schools by women's organizations, hotels, restaurants, stores, motion picture houses, chambers of commerce, four minute men, and other bodies.

Harry A. Wheeler, U. S. food administrator for Illinois, has issued an appeal which states in part:

"There is a surplus of potatoes. It is estimated that in Wisconsin and Michigan there are 20,000,000 bushels still to be marketed. Prices are low and the quality good.

"By doubling or trebling our consumption of potatoes we can with scarcely any inconvenience do much to save the needed wheat and at the same time prevent waste of potatoes."

The appeal urges that potatoes in some form replace wheat products in at least two out of every three meals.

Homes and Hospitals Alone Assured of Ice

Only favored users, including hospitals and private homes, will be sure of having ice during the summer, according to John P. Boyle, Chicago secretary of the National Association of Ice Industries, in session yesterday at the Hotel Sherman. Mr. Boyle said hotels and saloons would have ice if any were left after preferred users have been supplied.

"We have agreed," said Mr. Boyle, "that for home consumption ice will not be sold for less than 50 cents per hundred pounds. The trouble is due to the scarcity of ammonia, which has been commandeered by the government for war uses."



Copyright 1918 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Join the nation's savers

YOU men in school not old enough to fight want to help the boys in the trenches. One way is to save wool and labor; take good care of your clothes; buy new ones when you need them and only then

When you do buy, demand all-wool fabrics and good tailoring. Such clothes save because they last

Our label is the sign; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Clothes made by Hart Schaffner & Marx save for you. We sell them here

Maurice L Rothschild

Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Men's Raincoats At a Special Price, \$12.50

A timely offering of men's tan cassimere raincoats, plaid lined, with satin yokes, full length, guaranteed waterproof. This value presents a concrete demonstration of the thorough preparations we have made to maintain our superior standards of value-giving. All sizes for men and young men, \$12.50.

A huge display of other raincoats and shower-proof topcoats at all prices from \$25 to \$50

Fourth Floor

THE (O)HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
\$3.00 to \$3.50

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This absolutely protects you against high prices and unreasonable profits. **BEWARE OF FRAUD**

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN CHICAGO:
MEN'S 1930, DEARBORN ST. (bet. Madison and Monroe)
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORES 135 WEST MADISON STREET
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORES 1265 MILWAUKEE AVE.

DRIPPING RAIN NO ARDOR CHECK AT TABERNACLE

Billy Greets 639 Penitents, Many with Umbrellas Raised.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

8 and 7:30 p. m.—Billy Sunday preaches at the tabernacle, Chicago avenue and the lake.

10:30 a. m.—Billy speaks at the residence of Mrs. Edward Tilden, 6221 Woodlawn avenue.

12:15-1:45 p. m.—Homer Rodeheaver, song leader, speaks at the Central Y. M. C. A., 19 South La Salle street.

11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Luncheon and meeting for employed women. First Methodist Episcopal church, Clark and Washington streets.

10:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Lunch and meeting for council women of the extension division at the Moody Bible Institute auditorium.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Billy Sunday had a battle against the rain yesterday afternoon and night in obtaining and holding a big crowd at the tabernacle and he won.

There were more than 7,000 present at the night service and at least half as many at the afternoon meeting as come on ordinary days. After the evening sermon on "Jesus, the Wonderful" 639 trail hifters shook Billy by the hand.

That the rain had no terrors for the trail hifters was evidenced by several who remained in the seats reserved for the penitent with umbrellas over their heads. Tin pans filled with sawdust from the trail were placed on the floor of the pulpit to catch the drippings which came through the skylight.

Everybody Is Patriotic.

Everybody seemed good natured and responded to every outburst of patriotism and fervent religious appeal. When Billy called on one delegation for its favorite song one man called out: "My favorite is a Liberty bond," whereupon "Over There" was sung.

Then the Olivet Institute band was called to the platform and played "The Star Spangled Banner" and a new song entitled "Land of Mine" was sung by George A. Brewster, soloist of the Sunday party. The big audience joined in the chorus.

Civil War "Vet" Enthusiasm.

Dr. Albritton is a veteran of the civil war and has been in the active military fifty years. He prayed for victory and wound up by exclaiming the hope "the Kaiser would have his head taken off." The audience could not be restrained and clapped vigorously.

A telegram was received by Billy yesterday asking him to come to New York and speak in behalf of Liberty bonds in Madison Square garden on Monday evening, April 29. Billy said he wanted time to make up his mind, as if he accepted it would necessitate his absence from Chicago on Tuesday, April 30, as well as Monday.

Robert Matthews, private secretary of Billy and publicity director, denied that Billy's intention on Tuesday night that the Chicago campaign might close one week earlier than was at first anticipated, was an indication of dissatisfaction.

Billy Takes the Cake.

The Ward Baking company delegation presented Billy with a large frosted cake on which were the words in pink sugar, "Billy, We Are with You."

The Quaker Oats company had the largest single delegation, numbering over 1,000. Delegations were present from Highland, Ind.; Geneva, Ill.; Kenwood and Hyde Park, Chicago.

In the afternoon Billy in his sermon "The Kingdom" spilled his wrath and contempt on early dynasties and the theory of evolution.

"This idea of evolution that came from monkeys is a lot of jackass nonsense," said Billy. "Adam and Eve were as perfect as any of those who live today."

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Saloonkeeper Exonerated for Shooting Robber.

At an inquest held yesterday into the death of Alfred Mallette of 5124 Indiana avenue a coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in favor of Michael Joyce of 118 East Thirty-first street. Mallette was shot in the chest by Joyce following the former's attempt to break in a window with the intent to rob Joyce's saloon on April 14. He was taken to the Bridgwell hospital, where he died a short time later.

Jesus, the Wonderful (NIGHT SERMON)

"HIS name shall be called Wonderful," Isaiah, ninth chapter, fifth verse, was the text of Billy Sunday's sermon last night. In part it follows:

In olden times people were something, and that still is the case among the Indians and other people who live in a primitive way. If you know an Indian's name and the meaning of it you will know something about the Indian that possesses the name.

"Such names as Kildeer, Eagle Eye, Buffalo Face, Sitting Bull, Elsie Eye, Black Hawk, Red Cloud, and Rain in the Face all tell something of the man."

"All family names had their origin in something that meant something. Bible names all have meanings, and there are 216 different names in the Bible for the Lord Jesus. And I presume that is because he was infinitely more than any one name could express; you couldn't put it all in one name, so they have different names, and taking them all combined, we get a composite of the Lord Jesus."

"His birth and his character and life were wonderful. His birth was wonderful in that he had one human parent, a mother; wonderful in that he inherited the nature of God and of man. He came to be the prince of princes and the king of kings, and yet his birth was different from any other birth with glad expectation, as is the case when a child is to be born in a royal household. There was no room for him in the inn, so he was cradled in the manger, and yet the angels proclaimed his birth with joy."

"I read in the Bible and think it is one of the greatest compliments ever paid Jesus: 'The common people heard him gladly.' The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

"The common people heard him gladly. He made plain his teachings. In wonderful word pictures he did 'Without a parable spake he not to any man.' He made people see things clearly, this wonderful Galilean peasant who never attended school, and yet the pedagogy of today sit at his feet to learn how to go out and teach others."

FOURTH SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS TO OPEN ON MAY 15

Camp Grant Men Eager for Chance to Win Commissions.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., April 17.

National army opportunity knocked at the barracks doors of selective soldiers in the Eighty-sixth division today when orders were received to open a fourth officers' training school for picked officers and army men on May 15. Two per cent of the enlisted strength of the division will be selected for the intensive course which will fit the men for second lieutenantcies.

Other candidates will be named from the ranks of the regular army through the central department and additional civilian candidates will be chosen from schools and universities in the Camp Grant zone where military training is a part of the curriculum.

It is estimated that about eight hundred will be enrolled in the fourth camp.

Every facility for the third camp, which closes next Friday, will be held in readiness to receive the newly appointed candidates.

Instructors to Remain.

It is expected the personnel of camp instructors will be held intact for this important work with the exception of Col. Guy G. Palmer, whose appointment to command the Third Hundred and Forty-first infantry regiment will probably make it impossible for him to continue as commandant of the school. Lieut. Col. Harry A. Eaton will be named commandant of the fourth school, it is expected.

Simple exercises, beginning with a mock court martial tomorrow afternoon and closing with "commencement" ceremonies Friday in the Liberty theater, will mark the close of the present officers' camp. The candidates who succeed in winning eligibility certificates for commission will be sent into division units at the grade of sergeant, wear a white brassard to indicate their status. All of the men entitled to leave will be given a ten day furlough before reporting for duty.

Another Chance Open.

With the fourth camp announcement another doorway to commissions was opened for selectives today in a call for applicants who desire duty in the Philippine scouts' service. Enlisted men in the division between the ages of 21 and 30 are eligible to apply for commissions as second lieutenants in this old army organization.

Maj. John H. McClellan, Chicago specialist, received orders today to report for further duty in the base hospital at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. Five junior officers of the base hospital force are included in the transfer order.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, whose nomination to the rank of major general is now before congress, will take command of the Eighty-sixth division and Camp Grant tomorrow morning at reveille, when

It's Mighty Important

that kind of lubrication you need. Ordinary oils and greases won't stick on the surface of preventing friction.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE LUBRICANTS

make a lasting veneer over the wearing surfaces of transmissions and differentials that prevents wear. It is the special flake graphite found only in Dixon's lubricants.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. Established 1837.

ARTICLE IN THE TRIBUNE



the story

ing to the

of all our machine is

to build

ps; to fur-

d powder

planes; to

armies.

scribe this

and do it

e courage

cheerful

sacrifices

trenches.

Now

STATE OBSERVES ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY TODAY

Springfield Celebration to Precede That in Chicago.

Every community in Illinois will lay aside a part of its cares today and give thought to the fact that the occasion marks the one hundredth year of the state's history as an integral part of the union. Chicago celebration will be in charge of the Chicago Historical society, which has prepared an extensive exhibit and program for Orchestra hall. Downstate observance will be centered about the capital in Springfield.

Orchestra hall will be thrown open today with a museum of relics associated with the centennial history of the state down to the present. Gov. Lowden has been asked to speak on Friday, the hope being expressed that he can come from Springfield after the session there today. A patriotic address will be delivered by Bishop Charles F. Anderson.

Patriotic Music.
John Alden Carpenter is to direct a musical chorus which will sing the battle songs of the civil war. Songs by the Kirk choir and "The Star Spangled Banner" by the audience will open the exercises.

The old flag of the One Hundredth and Twenty-ninth Illinois infantry that went to the sea with Sherman and later old flags that have played a big part in the history of the state will be taken out by loving hands that hold them close and carried through the streets of Chicago today.

Clad in the uniforms of the G. A. R., members of the Eighty Illinois cavalry will form part of the military escort which will take the relics and exhibits to the Chicago Historical society from the museum at Dearborn and Ontario to Orchestra hall, where they will be placed in the foyer. Capt. E. R. Lewis of the Eighty Illinois cavalry, which led the first shot at the battle of Gettysburg, will head his comrades.

Parade of Children.
A parade of school children and a pageant picturing the progress made by the public schools in Chicago since the passing of the "little red school house" will be held next fall in connection with the state centennial celebration. This announcement was made yesterday by the school board.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Chicago Historical society and chairman of the centennial commission, presided last night in the opening of the observance in Springfield. Gov. Lowden will be the principal speaker in the official exercises today and will also be presiding officer. The principal address in Springfield tonight will be delivered by President John H. Taylor of the University of the City of New York. Tonight in Springfield there will be the Sangamon county pageant and the presentation of the "Masque of Illinois" by Wallace Rice.

GOVERNOR ISSUES CALL.
Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Gov. Lowden today issued the following statement urging residents of Illinois to observe centennial year:

"All of the present year is centennial year. The first step of the drama in the series of events which created the state of Illinois was taken in January, one hundred years ago.

"I cannot too strongly urge upon our people generally to participate in these celebrations."

Chicago Policewoman Makes New York Arrest

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, Chicago policewoman, appeared at police headquarters this morning, armed with a revolver, a pair of handcuffs, a police whistle, and extradition papers for Florence Beck, alias De Bella, who is wanted in Chicago for embezzlement. Mrs. De Bella was bookkeeper and clerk for Dr. Frank O. Carter, an oculist of Chicago. The charge against her is that she took \$125 from her employer. She was arrested at the Junior League club, 541 East Seventy-eighth street, where she had been staying.

She fought against being taken back, but Gov. Wakefield granted the extradition, and the prisoner, having lost her case in court, will have to return to Chicago.

PAKE BOARD ASKED FOR RAISE BY COFS.

An increase in salary, making the maximum for a patrolman \$150 a month, and \$150 a month for sergeants, was asked by south side policemen of the south park board of police yesterday. A one day furlough each month was also asked. The petition was referred to the civil service committee.

\$45.00 for this

Genuine Victrola

1918—GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS—1818

Present State Executive Leads Centennial Celebration Recalling First Head of State Elected 100 Years Ago.



Gov. Frank O. Lowden Shadrach Bond

RICHERT LANDS 2 CHAIRMANSHIPS FOR HIS FRIENDS

St. Augustine, Fla., April 17.—[Special.]—The break of the deadlock over the Chicago city council terminals committee chairmanship came today after Ald. John H. Bauler shifted his support from Chairman John A. Richert's candidate, Ald. U. S. Schwartz, to Ald. S. S. Walkowiak, who has been backed by Ald. Thomas J. Lynch.

Incidentally Richert made sure of two chairmanships that fell to him last year, for he placed Ald. George P. Luff as chairman of compensation and landed the chairmanship of parks, playgrounds, and bathing beaches for Ald. James A. Long.

Then, with Bauler's shifting, Richert withdrew the name of Schwartz. The Democrats supposedly how are united on Walkowiak, but it is recognized that he will be withdrawn when the strategic moment arrives.

The Republicans cannot guess when that moment will come, unless it is dependent upon their consent to let a Democrat head the buildings committee.

This they swear they will balk at until doomsday.

The "hunch" is that Lynch, the west side Democrat, wants it for Ald. Joseph O. Kostner.

The Republicans also are up in the air over the Democratic choice for the head of the schools committee. Since their first discussion of the subject the committee has not taken up the splitting of the schools committee in two in order to create a committee that will devote itself warmly to police and crime matters.

Drys Win Most of New York Towns on Drink Issue

Albany, N. Y., April 17.—The liquor traffic received a hard blow in New York state tonight with the announcement that more than a majority of the thirty-nine cities holding local option elections had declared not only against the saloon, but also against the sale of liquor under any conditions.

With only one city—Geneva—in doubt the returns showed that the drys had triumphed in twenty municipalities, while eighteen decided to continue the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

Of the three second class cities in which the elections were held, Binghamton voted dry, while Syracuse and Schenectady remain in the wet column.

The following shows the result in various other cities:

Wet.	Dry.
Amsterdam.	Albany.
Beacon.	Batavia.
Little Falls.	Canastota.
Lockport.	Cornwall.
Newburgh.	Cortland.
New Rochelle.	Elmira.
Pulten.	Gloversville.
Olean.	Ithaca.
Oswego.	Jameson.
Port Jervis.	Johnstown.
Rome.	Middletown.
Tonawanda.	Saratoga.
	Watertown.

DISLOYALIST HELD FOR MURDER.
Beloit, Wis., April 17.—[Special.]—John Scholtz, alias John Nodoff, alleged disloyalist and wife desecrator, was arrested here today in the charge of murder. His pal, Rolo Evershoff, was arrested at Woodstock, Ill. They are accused of killing a man at Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 15, 1916.

PILGRIMS SEE NO REASON FOR RISE IN FIRE RATES

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—[Special.]—Justification for a 10 per cent increase in Chicago's fire insurance rates is not borne out in what the fire departments of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington have to offer.

A delegation of representatives of the underwriters, the fire department, and the city council completed today an investigation of the Philadelphia department. It was declared that this department, while good in every respect, contained nothing which Chicago could wish for.

"We have failed to find any reason to make a report that Chicago's system does not come up to those of the cities of the east," said John F. Cullen, manager of properties of the Chicago fire department. "In what we have seen so far there is no reason for saying that the Chicago fire department is not able to do all that is required of it."

The party left tonight for New York.

DRAFT BOARD TRANSFERS MORRIS.
Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of the Morris Packing company, is to take his examination as a national army reservist in New York instead of in his local exemption board headquarters, No. 13, at 1510 Hyde Park boulevard. This was announced yesterday by W. V. Van Buren, the chairman, who explained that as Mr. Morris is working in the quartermaster's department in New York as a \$1 a year man, he has shown sufficient cause for a transfer of his examination.

PLANS LAID FOR NATIONAL ROAD

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—A national transcontinental highway from Washington, D. C., to Los Angeles, Cal., now is assured, officers of the National Old Trails association declared at the conclusion of an annual meeting here today.

Plans have been completed for the road through every state it will traverse, except a few counties in Kansas and Missouri. It was announced. The executive committee announced that a final decision on the route will be made at a meeting here June 27.

Pledge Aid to Wilson.
Little Rock, Ark., April 17.—[Special.]—The United States good roads convention today adopted resolutions asking the government to lay out, construct, and maintain interstate highways that have a special economic value. The government was also asked to aid states, counties, and improvement districts by approving the sale of highway bonds.

Allinson Still at Liberty in Washington

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—Although Chicago draft officials announced Monday that they had asked the government to arrest Brent Dow Allinson in Washington and bring him back to Chicago to answer draft summons, no arrest has been made tonight.



High quality Johnston & Murphy shoes

WHEN our customers want a shoe for service, style and comfort at a reasonable price, we're always glad to recommend the M-L-R special Johnston & Murphy shoe.

The "Marathon" combination—last is one of their best; narrower at the heel and instep; and comes in the high or low shoe, tan or black shoe kid.

\$10

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded. S. W. corner Jackson and State. Chicago, Minn. St. Paul.



Keep The Light Burning!

OUR sons are facing the guns of the Huns on an ever-widening battle front. German guns are hurling tons of explosives and deadly poison gas shells upon them day and night.

Hurry up with the ammunition! Invest every dollar of your savings in Liberty Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. It will be transformed into hot shot for the kaiser—and our boys "over there" will send him five for one—with the compliments of Uncle Sam!

The time for talk has gone by. It is a question of "do or die." We've got the men. We've got the money. We've got the grit and the overmastering will to win.

BUT all this will avail us nothing unless every man, woman and child under the Stars and Stripes, will dedicate every dollar if need be to free the world from the infamy and horror of German militarism.

In the name of the heroic men "over there" with Pershing; in the name of the mighty host of resolute men in training and soon to go—your Government calls upon you to invest every available dollar in Liberty Bonds. A Liberty Bond constitutes a direct obligation of the Government, bears 4½% interest, and is secured by the combined assets of the entire nation.

Buy U.S. Government Bonds Third Liberty Loan

This space donated by

JONES & BAKER

29 So. La Salle St., Chicago

AMERICAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

Head Office: LYONS
Central Office: PARIS, 19, Boulevard des Italiens

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH ENGLISH SPEAKING STAFF

EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS

Branches in all principal French towns, amongst others the following:

Amiens—Angers—Angoulême—Bar-le-Duc—Bayonne—Belfort—Besançon—Bordeaux—Boulogne—Brest—Caen—Calais—Cannes—Cette—Chaumont—Dijon—Dunkirk—Eprenay—Epinal—Fecamp—Havre—La Rochelle—Limoges—Marseilles—Nancy—Nantes—Nice—Orleans—Rennes—Rochefort—Rouen—St. Dizier—St. Malo—Toulon—Tours—Troyville—Troyes—Vannes—Versailles—Vitry-le-François.

EDUCATIONAL

Civil Service and PREPARATORY SCHOOL

For entrance requirements to medical, dental, law, pharmacy, etc., the military and naval service, for entrance to all civil service examinations, day and night sessions.

The Balfour Johnston School
1111 South La Salle St., Chicago

A New Opportunity for Women STUDY PHARMACY

If you are a high school graduate, write for a circular to the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, 611 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FRANCE ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE
Chicago's Leading School of Languages
1111 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Endorsed by 100,000 graduates. Day and Evening Sessions. 60 E. Randolph St., Chicago.
Telephone Randolph 1876.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF EVENING COURSES IN BUSINESS TRAINING
Northwestern University School of Commerce
411 Northwestern University Building
Lake and Madison Sts., Chicago

EDUCATIONAL

FORCEFUL SPEAKING

FOR MEN AND WOMEN—CLASSES AND PRIVATE TUTORING. French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, etc.

Webster-Wilson Oratory Speech College
29 Years in French Speaking—Speech Training—A place to think, speak and do things.
118 S. MICHIGAN AV. Call or Phone 2354 Read.

RAPID FIRE FRENCH

Can you afford not to speak French? To speak French is a great asset of your education. It opens up the world of instruction for you. It is the language of the future.

COMPTOMETER ADDING MACHINES
Operators Earn Good Salaries
Day and Evening Classes
EDWARD C. WARNER
44 E. Jackson Blvd. Phone Wabash 8283

GREER COLLEGE OF MOTORING
1518 WABASH CHICAGO

RAGTIME IN 2 LESSONS
Christian School of Popular Music
127 E. Jackson Blvd. - 24th St. (Opp. 2nd)

EDUCATIONAL

Learn Spanish

The key to golden opportunities. Stenographers, Bookkeepers and Correspondents with a knowledge of Spanish are in constant and ever increasing demand.

Short course, low tuition. Call, write or phone Randolph 2295 for particulars.

Metropolitan Business College

37 So. Wabash Ave.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Young men and women with training are in constant demand by physical directors, playground supervisors or athletic directors. Positions open in universities, colleges, public schools, playgrounds, etc.

American College of Physical Education—Accredited

offers to high school graduates a thorough two year normal course in this interesting subject. Large building—excellent equipment—splendid faculty.

SUMMER SCHOOL—JULY 1—AUGUST 18

Dept. 7, Grand Blvd. & 43d St. Tel. Oakland 2664

The Leading Business College

West Side

Illinois Business College, 239 W. Madison St.

Spencerian Shorthand

Quick, simple, reliable as shorthand. Get your book. 25 Cents with the March of Progress.

Employment Business College, 625 S. Halsted St.

OVERGROWN BOYS

do better in the U. S. C. A. Day Schools

MEN TEACHERS—Enter NOW. For catalog address Dept. B, 1121 Dearborn St., Chicago (321) or 19 S. La Salle St. (Cont. 6785).

Languages

BERLITZ SCHOOL
179 N. La Salle St. Tel. Madison 212

TERMS MAY BE BEGUN AT ANY TIME

LEARN WIRELESS!

Complete equipment. Expert instruction. CHICAGO WIRELESS INSTITUTE. 27 S. Wabash Ave., 707 Farmers Bldg.

INTERLAKEN ROLLING FRAMES. Where boys learn by doing. Prepare for all opportunities in the motion picture industry. Terms catalog. Write for it. 24th St. (Opp. 2nd).

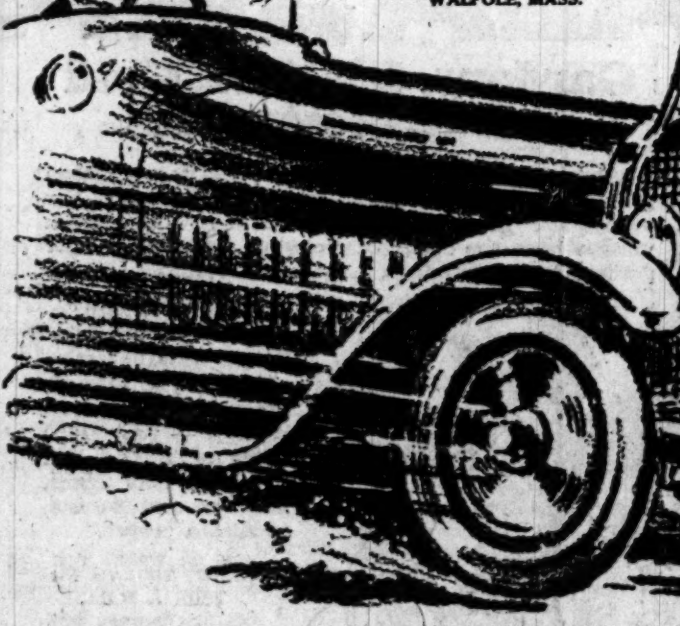
MULTIBESTOS Brake Lining prevents accidents. It protects you, your family, and your valuable motor car.

This superior brake lining grips the wheels with a certain sureness whenever the brakes are applied. It responds immediately to your convenience or necessity.

Make sure that your car is equipped with Multibestos—the brake lining which never fails in tight places.

When you see the Multibestos poster in your dealer's window you will know that he is doing all he can to insure your safety.

STANDARD WOVEN FABRIC CO. WALPOLE, MASS.



MULTIBESTOS

STANWAL PRODUCTS

BRAKE LINING

Improved efficiency is a patriotic duty. Every truck and passenger car put into use

STANWAL PRODUCTS

this year improves efficiency—reduces cost—question of trade and traffic. Drive your car.



Improved efficiency is a patriotic duty. Every truck and passenger car put into use

this year improves efficiency—reduces cost—question of trade and traffic. Drive your car.

Improved efficiency is a patriotic duty. Every truck and passenger car put into use

this year improves efficiency—reduces cost—question of trade and traffic. Drive your car.

WAR WEARY FOES SPEND IRON COINS AND HOPE FOR END

Machine Made Loyalty
Takes Place of Old
Enthusiasm.

The author of these articles is a Chicago woman who returned to her home on March 26 after having lived in Germany for four and a half years as a student of music. As far as known she is the last American to come out of Germany. Miss Slocum is a loyal citizen of the United States, and has been requested to be painstakingly accurate in the telling of her story, the importance of which is obvious. Having a thorough knowledge of Miss Slocum's history and family connections, "The Tribune" does not hesitate to recommend the author's purposes and truthfulness to its readers.

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM.

[Twelfth Article.]

[Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.] There come days even now when Berlin seems the capital of a cheerful nation. Crowds assemble before posters announcing the latest war news. German flags are everywhere, along with a few Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian flags. Soldiers in the street sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" or "Deutschland über Alles." But what a difference between now and the days earlier in the war!

Then the crowds before the posters were tumultuous and jubilant and filled with happy wonder. Their feelings now reflect hopes of peace. In those early days men put up flags spontaneously; now they put them up because commanded to in an official proclamation and next morning you see astonishingly few flags. As for "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland über Alles," the soldiers sing because their officers require them to do so.

Machine Made Loyalty. The old, spontaneous loyalty, enthusiasm is dead. When Russia collapsed there was no outburst of martial high spirits; instead there was a general sigh of "Thank God, this brings peace so much nearer!" Berlin itself looks war weary. Despite the volunteer labor of students, boys, scouts, and women, its streets are no longer clean. Because of the oil shortage, buildings lack paint. Because of the labor shortage, they lack repairs. Because horses are scarce you see families moving their worldly goods in pushcarts. Because of the nickel shortage, iron coins are in use. Because of the gold shortage and the government's demand for gold you see iron watch chains and iron finger rings inscribed "I gave my gold for iron" and your dentist tells you he cannot obtain gold for fillings. Because of the food shortage, long lines of women with cards wait outside the food shops. And so it goes—everywhere reminders that the war involves privation for Germany, and that the longer the war lasts the more grueling will be the privation. Beggars increase and multiply.

Show Depressing Posters. Perhaps in the minds of militarists and aristocrats the war is a war of magnificent posters, even now, but government posters avoid figuring it as such and instead you read, "Help the fatherland to win; we are surrounded by a world of enemies." Depressing posters they seem to be, nevertheless they appeal to the feelings of a populace fighting, not because it

'ARF A MO,' KAISER

Half a Moment Until We Send a Fresh One to the Boys.

Cash, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and even snuff came in yesterday to swell the Tribune's smoke fund for the soldiers. These contributions are acknowledged:

Calhoun Supply Co. \$25.00
Ann Ott 2.50
Bertha M. Smith 2.50
Bureau Mail Inspection 3.00
Miss Anna Johnson 25.00
F. L. Whitman 1.00
Total \$87.50
Previously acknowledged \$11,458.50
Total \$11,546.00

These contributions will be used in purchasing the next shipment of tobacco for the American soldiers in France.

wants to any longer, but solely because it feels that it must.

I thought posters representing the iron fist considerably less tactful, as the German masses are ceasing to think of the enemy when they behold that iron fist and are rapidly coming to recognize that they themselves are held fast within its brutal, inexorable grip.

The streets of Berlin by no means lack animation in wartime, if by animation you mean a great stir of strolling multitudes. But of what are the multitudes made up? To some slight extent of shopkeepers neglecting their shops. As the demand for every sort of goods far exceeds the dismally reduced supply, dealers know that what is not sold today can certainly be sold tomorrow.

And to an ever increasing extent the streets are filled with wounded soldiers. You see shattered wrecks being moved about in wheel chairs. You see legless men in cars. You see children leading blind men. Then, too, there are always many soldiers temporarily released from active service. They appear nervous, with now and then among them a fellow who twitches and shivers.

Many Young Men Seen. In the streets of Berlin one notices large numbers of young men who all appearances should be wearing the field gray and are not. On inquiry, however, one learns that some are government clerks and officials, some discharged from the army, some found unfit for it at the beginning, some recovering from wounds, and many home on furlough, and occasionally wearing civilian dress. Many more are foreigners from neutral countries.

Another question Americans keep asking me is: "Did you see any of those dreadful factories in Berlin where they make oil from the corpses of soldiers?" I do not believe that such factories exist. What does exist is the factory that makes oil from dead animals. As the name for this sort of factory is a long composite word that includes the word "cadaver," people outside of Germany unintentionally mistranslated it. Hence the legend. But in German "cadaver" means the body of a dead animal, never the body of a dead human being.

Names Changed to German. Elevators are no longer "lifts." The Piccadilly restaurant no longer bears its British designation. Such signs as "Modes," "Confiserie," and "Coffeur" have been painted over into German. In August, 1914, the Café Americain became the Café America. In April, 1917, it changed again.

A placard in a barber's window reads: "Down with the English mustache! Have a German mustache!" But while the placard faithfully exemplifies the principles of warring Germany, you observe that in certain

respects these principles are anything but consistently lived up to. Berlin still applauds Italian opera. Every week Berlin applauds Shakespeare. When Rodin died, the Berlin papers said: "Here was a consummate sculptor—French, to be sure, yet we are broad enough to overlook that."

But meanwhile those Berlin papers are narrow enough to overlook many an occurrence of tremendous news value. It was only on my return home that I learned of the great mutiny aboard German warships, and while in Germany it was generally by word of mouth that I learned of commotions in the reichstag. The papers seldom referred to them. Very little gets printed that could dampen the war spirit.

Hindenburg Portraits Everywhere. The immense wooden statue of Hindenburg and the profusion of his portraits everywhere and the countless postcard representations of Hindenburg and the German emperor unite to stimulate here worship, but fail to revive the declining war spirit. Although children still wear caps marked "Eisenstein" or lettered in honor of some submarine captain and preside over battles between toy German soldiers and toy English or French soldiers, grown Germans of all but the militarist class detest the war and yearn only for peace.

Perhaps because recognizing the growing discontent and disloyalty among the masses, the German imperial government takes pains to preserve the magnificence of whatever directly belongs to it. Palaces, department buildings, and all state edifices are lavishly kept up. They must have the look, at least, of prosperity; for the

popular mind instinctively takes prosperity to mean power.

It begins to appear, however, that the German mind can detect power and, instead of being too much overawed by magnificence, can detect that also. Just this is happening in Berlin. While the splendor of government properties does much to relieve the seeliness, the shabbiness and the poverty stricken ugliness of wartime Berlin, it emphasizes more forcibly than ever the huge gulf between the government and the governed.

[Miss Slocum's next article, "What the Germans Now Think of Belgium and the Lusitania," will appear tomorrow.]

Wm. H. Boys of Streator Is Named to Succeed Stead

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—William H. Boys of Streator was named today by Gov. Lowden director of the state department of trade and commerce to succeed William H. Stead. Mr. Boys served as assistant attorney general under Mr. Stead seven months in 1905, after which he was made chairman of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. At present he is practicing law at Streator.

Falls from "L" Platform to Tracks and Is Killed

W. E. Perry, 4809 West Adams street, was killed yesterday afternoon when he fell from the platform of the South Side Elevated station at Sixty-third street and was crushed by an Englewood train.

CLAUSEN BURIED; 100 POLICEMEN ATTEND FUNERAL

Policemen and members of the Masonic order paid their tribute to the memory of George Clausen, the detective who was killed last Saturday night by holdup men, in funeral services yesterday in the Sacramento Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. The interment was conducted by Garfield Lodge of the Masonic order. Burial was in Oak Ridge.

The funeral cortege moved from the house at 135 Whipple street to the church. Six members of the Policemen's Benevolent association were pallbearers. More than 100 policemen attended and fifty members of the lodge. Among the police officers who attended were Capt. Thomas Cronin, Lieut. Patrick Mcweeney, Capt. Michael J. Galery, and Lieut. William Ambrose.

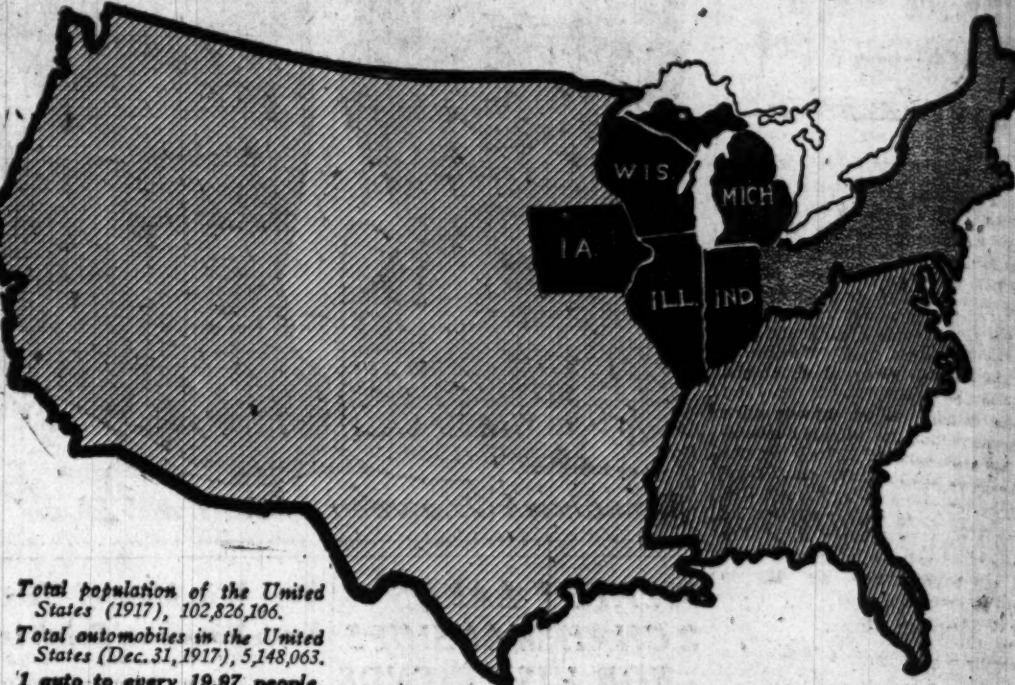
The funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Austin L. Young. Worshipful Master Charles E. Beal of Garfield lodge conducted the services at the grave.

No new contributions to the fund being collected by THE TRIBUNE for Clausen's family, which was started with a gift of \$1,000 by Julius Rosenwald, were received yesterday. The fund stands at \$1,150.

SENTENCED ON GILLY'S CHARGE. Frank Barker, South Chicago, was given a sentence of one to fourteen years in the penitentiary by a jury in Judge Jacob Hopkins' court yesterday on a serious charge made by Miss Margaret Padden, 7141 South Chicago avenue.

Selling Corsets to "Cops"

—Is No Harder Than Selling Auto Accessories to the Man Who Has No Auto



The city of Chicago is a better market for automobile accessories than the whole of China with its 400,000,000 population. The man with auto accessories to sell is not interested in the area covered by an advertising medium, nor in number of readers, nor in density of population, but in the number of automobile owners it reaches.

The above simple statistics prove to the accessory manufacturer that the very cream of the market for automobile accessories is the compact, prosperous Chicago Territory which has one auto to every thirteen men, women and children of the whole 16,800,000 population—a population greater than that of the entire Dominion of Canada plus the six states of New England combined.

How to "Cash In"

Not only has The Chicago Territory people—millions of them; not only has it people with autos—over 1,200,000 autos; but it also has one dominant advertising medium in which any message can be most efficiently and economically carried to automobile owners. The Chicago Tribune is read by one family in every five in the Chicago Territory—the five states shown above. And The Chicago Tribune is read by the kind of families who own automobiles.

Considering these facts, it is not surprising that, in 1917, The Tribune carried the enormous total of one million one hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventeen (1,145,717) agate lines of Automobiles and Accessories Advertising. The Tribune carried 54% more Automobile Advertising than the next morning and Sunday paper, and 80% more than the leading evening paper. The Tribune carried 38% more Accessories Advertising than the next morning and Sunday paper, and 80% more than the leading evening paper.

The above map and these statistics are taken from the BOOK OF FACTS about the Chicago Territory and about Chicago newspaper advertising, just published by The Chicago Tribune. It is a 36-page booklet packed full of definite information invaluable to any one with merchandise or services to sell. Write on your letterhead and it will be mailed to you.

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)

RESORTS AND HOTELS RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

South America

Central America

BY

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

South Africa

UNION CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agents

22 E. La Salle St. Chicago

Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

RESORTS AND HOTELS

RESORTS-FOREIGN

UTILITIES BOARD HIT BY RULINGS OF HIGH COURT

Denied Judicial Rights
and Forced to Spend
Thousands.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—(Special.)—Three decisions delivered today by the Supreme court of Illinois struck hard not only at the authority but also at the finances of the state public utilities commission.

One ruling, it is said, will cost the commission thousands of dollars. It is that transcripts of evidence covering orders of the commission, filed in court contest cases, must be paid for by the commission. The decision was delivered on an appeal from the Sangamon County court in a rate controversy involving the position of the De Kalb County Telephone company to increase rates.

Not Judicial Body.
Another decision, reversing the verdict of the Circuit court of Sangamon county, held that the commission is not a judicial body and, for this reason, had no authority to issue an order directing the Postal Telegraph company to cease conducting a public telephone business in Illinois.

A third was that the commission has no right to compel a railroad company to install a scale on a switch track. This was made on an appeal of the Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad company.

Other Decisions Made.
Other decisions by the court: State's Attorney Macley Hoyne lost his suit to oust W. W. Grant and others from the positions of trustees of the American Medical association. It was contended that members of the association could not be deprived of the right to vote for trustees, but the Supreme court holds this does not apply to corporations not organized for profit.

Attorney Albert D. Wing of Chicago will not be disbarred, as recommended by the commissioner who heard the complaint against him. The court declared the recommendation too severe, but thought he ought to be disciplined and suspended him from practice for one year.

The court held that David Roderick is entitled to the position of superintendent of machinery in the Chicago fire department. It reversed the judgment of the Cook county Circuit court and the Appellate court. Roderick, who is under civil service, claimed that he was denied his place by Chicago officials.

Mandamus Against Windes.
The court issued a writ of mandamus directed against Judge Thomas Windes directing him to erase from the records of his court an order entered directing that C. W. Scott, a waiter, be liberated from the house of correction. The mandamus was sought by State's Attorney Hoyne. Scott was fined \$1,000 and sent to the house of correction on a white slave charge and was afterward liberated on habeas corpus.

All employees of the University of Illinois are under civil service, the court holds. The only ones exempt are the president, professors and instructors. The opinion is given in the case of Charles H. Redman against the board of trustees of the university.

According to a decision in the case of Louis Pesek against Louis A. Ruds, the Illinois industrial board has established the correct basis for computing compensation under the workmen's compensation law.

"We think," the court says, "the legislature intended to make a full day's work of eight hours the basis of ascertaining the average weekly earnings."

Women Are Denied Vote
in Episcopal Convention

Boston, Mass., April 17.—A proposal to amend the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church of this state to give women the right of franchise on the floor of the diocesan convention was voted down by the clerical delegates, 42 to 64, after a long and heated discussion at the annual convention here today. The amendment was introduced by many prominent clerical and lay delegates.

THE Westcott SIX

COMFORT—The thoroughly scientific design and the high quality of material entering into the construction of Westcott springs is one of the chief factors contributing to the wonderful riding qualities of Westcott Motor Cars.

Seven Models, \$1890 to \$2790
C. W. Westcott, Springfield, Ohio

Let us demonstrate all the Westcott automobiles to you

Rowe, Young & Cooley
3037 Washington Blvd.
Phone Kodak 228
Chicago, Ill.

CITY FRANCHISE FOR AUTO BUSES TO BE DEMANDED

Need License to Use the
Streets, Opinion by
Ettelson Holds.

The Chicago Motor Bus company may be compelled to obtain a special license to continue the operation of its omnibus line over its present north side route.

It was learned yesterday that Ald. Henry D. Capitani, chairman of the council local transportation committee, had asked an opinion from Corporation Counsel Ettelson as to the city's powers of control over omnibuses which are operated over city streets.

Mr. Ettelson yesterday made public the opinion, drafted by his assistant, G. A. Dahlberg, which holds that the city may permit or prohibit the operation of such transportation lines over the city streets.

City Gets No Revenue.
The omnibus company now operates its cars by virtue of a special franchise granted by the Lincoln park board, but its vehicles use city streets not under the jurisdiction of the park officials. Under the terms of the franchise a percentage of the company's profits go into the park treasury. The city obtains no revenue from the use of its streets, aside from the regular vehicle tax, which is assessed against the buses.

It develops that there is a belief on the part of some of the city officials that the bus company should pay a larger revenue into the city treasury.

Damage Done Streets.
Ald. Capitani said he had asked for the opinion simply because of complaints that he and his colleague, Ald. Link, had received from twenty-fifth ward residents near the terminals of the bus company. Some citizens have complained of damage done to streets and property by the heavy buses, he said, and he was desirous of learning just what control, if any, the city could exercise over the operation of the cars.

The corporation counsel's opinion, after citing parts of the city and village act and various court decisions, says:

"It appears that the city council has authority to control and regulate streets and public places. This authority to control and regulate streets and public places gives the city council the power to pass ordinances which it may deem necessary to regulate and control the operation of automobile buses."

"We are further of the opinion that the city council of the city of Chicago may prohibit, by ordinance, any person or corporation owning a line of omnibuses from operating said line of omnibuses over the streets under the jurisdiction of the city unless the city council grants a license to such person or corporation in the nature of a franchise."

Legislature Is Next Objective
OF DRY FORCES

Illinois "dry" forces yesterday, with the city and township anti-liquor campaigns finished, laid plans to elect a "dry" legislature in the state.

After checking up the "dry" gains as a result of the local option fights, F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon league, stated his confidence that the next general assembly would be "dry" with a good margin of votes to spare.

"We shall have an overwhelmingly 'dry' senate," he said, "and from eighty to eighty-five votes in the lower house. We need only seventy-seven for a constitutional majority. We shall attempt to have enacted no county option legislation nor statewide 'dry' law. Our whole legislative fight will be to have the legislature put its O. K. on the 'dry' federal constitutional amendment."

"It is almost a certainty that the necessary thirty-six states will ratify the amendment by next spring. The only question is whether or not Illinois is to be one of them."

In order to control the legislature the anti-saloon forces estimate they have to gain only six members of the house and elect only five of the senators to be elected this fall.

BOHEMIAN BILL FOR "TRIBUNE'S" SUNDAY CONCERT

Next Sunday's concert, the third in the Tribune's dime series in the public schools, will be in the Harrison Technical High school, Twenty-fourth street and Marshall boulevard, at 3:15 o'clock. The American Symphony orchestra, under Glen Dillard Gunn, will give the program, which will include two notable works by Bohemian composers. These are the overture to Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" and Dvorak's "From the New World" symphony in its entirety.

The symphony was in the bill for April 8, in Lake View High school, and for last Sunday, in Portage Park school, but only for two of the four movements. Both the Civic Music association and the board of education are in agreement with Mr. Gunn's view that "From the New World" has a fitting place in any dignified program devoted in the main to professional music.

Miss Jessie S. Zeman, soprano, and Mrs. Sterling Doak-Rice will be individual contributors to Sunday's bill. Miss Zeman, who has been singing the title role in Chicago performances of "The Bartered Bride" in the Bohemian tongue, will be heard with the orchestra in Smetana's familiar aria from Smetana's "Hérodiade." Mrs. Doak-Rice will again recite Longfellow's "King Robert of Sicily" to the orchestra's playing of Rossetti's "Gale's setting of the poem."

The chorus of the Harrison school, under Cella Campbell, will give two numbers—James MacDonnell's patriotic "gang song," "Land of Mine," and "The Heavens Are Telling," from Haydn's "The Creation."

Net Estate of \$283,607
Left by Joseph Brooks

New York, April 17.—(Special.)—Joseph Brooks, prominent theatrical producer, who committed suicide Nov. 27, 1914, left total assets of \$397,109 and a net estate of \$283,607, it is shown by the transfer tax appraiser's report filed today in the Surrogate's court. The will gave the entire state to the widow, Mrs. Alva A. Brooks.

YOU WILL FIND THESE EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women

AN UNUSUAL
Sale of Millinery
At \$10.00

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday

FROM our popular priced sections we have selected about 500 extremely smart women's and misses' street and tailored hats, and we will offer them on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the very special price of \$10.00

They consist of sailers, pokers, manurens, side rolls, turbans, etc., of lisse, Milan and rough straws. They are trimmed with wings, quills, large ribbon bows, flowers of wheat. Some have transparent brims of georgette crepe, edged with straw to match crowns, while others have velvet crowns and straw brims. Most of them are faced with georgette crepe or satin. Colors are black, navy, brown, sand, purple, khaki, red.

YOU WILL FIND THESE EXCEPTIONAL VALUES



A Nut-Made Butter

Made From Cocoanuts at the Price of
ANIMAL FAT-MADE Oleomargarine

This is to users of oleomargarine. Also to butter users who rebel at butter's cost. Some Old-World scientists have solved the problem of making butter out of cocoanuts. Think of that. It is made from that delicious nut-meat which you use in shredded form on cake.

It is churned with milk to give it butter flavor. A capsule of butter color comes in every carton. So it looks and tastes like butter of the finest grade. But this vegetable fat comes from Tropic cocoanuts.

The Name Is Troco

This product is called Troco. It is made in Milwaukee by the Troco Nut Butter Company, in a model modern creamery.

We use the identical process which is used in Europe, where this new delicacy was created.

Any grocer will supply it to you under this guarantee:

"If one pound of Troco fails to prove itself the best article you ever tasted in place of butter, we will gladly return your money."

Made from Cocoanuts

Troco is churned with milk to give it butter flavor.

It is a cleanly, healthful product. But lard and oleo seem uninviting spreads. That's why so many cling to butter, despite the butter cost.

But Troco comes from the white meat of the coconut. No food in the world is more appealing.

It has the same food value as butter. It looks and tastes like butter. And you rarely find a butter so pure and sweet as Troco.

Greater Economy

Troco costs about the same as high-grade oleomargarine. Its use will save you much, as compared with butter at the average price.

You sacrifice nothing whatever. You get no lard, no oleo in it. You get nothing but the fat of the coconut, churned with milk and salted. No preservatives are used.

For your own sake, try one pound. It will be a revelation. If you are not delighted, get your money back.

Notice: Under the law, all butter substitutes must be branded Oleomargarine. That law was passed before Troco was invented. So the Troco package is branded "Oleomargarine" though there is no oleo in it.

All butter substitutes must also pay an extra tax if colored. So the color for Troco comes in a capsule. Add it yourself, as you do with oleomargarine.

BEGIN NOW

Order a pound or two of Troco today. Your dealer has it, or can get it easily. Put Troco to a competitive test. Both your palate and your pocketbook will decide in favor of Troco. If you are not pleased, your money back.

TROCO NUT BUTTER COMPANY, 220 East Superior Street
PHONE SUPERIOR 8161

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks
of the National Women's Liberty Loan
Committee will speak in the interest of
Liberty Bonds
today at 3:15 p. m., in the waiting room, third floor.

Mandel Brothers

Apparel section, fourth floor

Continuing, with mounting success—

"the one" apparel sale

—advertised in yesterday's Tribune. Throngs of women and misses yesterday profited by the remarkable values—yet, so great was the original offering, there are still hundreds of "specials" remaining for today's choosers.

Women's and misses' suits

\$35

Poirer twills, gabardines, velour checks, worsted checks, tricotines and serges.

Women's and misses' coats

\$35

Silvertones, gabardines, silk poplins, wool velours, wool jerseys, velour checks and poirer twills.

Women's and misses' frocks

\$35

Printed pussy willows, georgette crepes, satins, taffetas, wool jerseys, poirer twills, serges.

Emphasizing the smartness of leathers and styles in

women's low shoes, vogue for all occasions

There's a style for every occasion—morning, afternoon and evening—for "dress" or for walking. The values of marked interest.



Dark brown oxfords at 7.50

Styled to the minute—with medium flexible sole, plain vamp, Louis heel.

Women's black glazed kid pumps, 7

Smartly fashioned with turn sole, imitation shield tip and perforation around the vamp. French heels.

Misses' and children's right shape oxfords

of dark brown calf or gunmetal calf; ample room for growing feet. \$4, 4.50, \$5, according to size. First floor.

Mandel Brothers

Shoe shop, second floor

Sale of men's sample shoes and oxfords at 5.85

Stylish, durable footwear of gunmetal calf, tan calf and vici kid; sizes 7 and 7½; widths B and C.



Men's oxfords at \$5, \$6, 6.50 and \$7

Smartly cut low shoes of, tan Russia calf, gunmetal or vici kid. English or medium toe lasts.

Men's model shoes at notable prices

Tan Russia calf blucher shoes, with medium toe, 7.50. Same style in gunmetal calf or vici kid leather, 6.50. Second floor.

SECTION GENERAL NE MARKETS, V

MAJOR ACTS ART'S SAL CASE OF S

Leaves Removal of
Statue to Judge
of Egger

Premature exhibitions
will have a tendency to
level of salaciousness
of Maj. M. L. C. Fu
deputy of police, who
called a letter to G. W. Eg
of the Art Institute,
saying that "The Sower"
from the steps of the in
major left the removal of
the "good judgment"

Mr. Eggers has said t
insists the statue w
at the same time, he qu
Funkhouser's authority in
ground that the Art Ins
south park district, in
a municipality of Chicago
board of commissioners
officially invited Mr. Eg
immediately him also for
operate with Maj. Funk
The major failed to "ins
status be removed, leav
eggers until he can obt
from the corporation cou
authority of the city pol
Letter to Mr. Eg
Maj. Funkhouser's lette
eggers follows:
"I am indebted to you f
your communication rel
statue of 'The Sower,' a
most of the Art Institue
specially appreciate you
trying to accomplish.
"I have no personal ide
to foist upon the pub
endeavoring to interpre
ances pertaining to my
force them as the count
"The officers and direc
people who make possib
tute are actuated by t
ives. However, consider
creating my office sh
mind that there sho
where all classes of
Chicago could lodge the
and be assured of a prom
ough investigation, with
their standing, either so
ally, in the community

Cities Government
"The United States
through the secretaries
and navy has promulgat
orders relative to vice co
country which have bee
to the police department.
These orders to mean w
since America entered
government has been m
regard to the environ
centers where troops ha
in cantonments, and for
the moral and physical c
men and women.
"Taking this into con
the great number of yo
between the ages of 14 an
brought into the
and those under 18 tra
juvenile court, you w
necessity of removing a
and to destroy in the
her last armor of defe
cty.

Bad Effect on C
"I am positive that w
of the Art Institute tak
ation the heterogeneous
which the city of Chicag
they will agree that
would have an unwhol
some of the crowds tha
"I am thoroughly c
the factors of the A
placing the statue at t
the building were pro
highest motives, yet I
were unmindful of the l
of persons who would
an exhibition from a
standpoint.

"In the past two day
with quite a number o
one who have seen th
no one instance have
relative to the artist's
status, but I did hear
and unprintable refer
Will Lower Art
"Knowing as I do, co
connected with the Ar
a clean and wholesome
mode art for art's sa
afraid if you are going
art promiscuously, it
deny of bringing art
salaciousness; just t
"Permit me to put
to you: Suppose a sal
reproduction made of
placed it in front of h
we be justified in mak
the reproduction whil
based on the sidewa
not institute?"

Quotes Lincoln
As to removing th
to your good judg
time as I can obtain
corporation counsel
phase which you fals
"In closing, I am o
of referring to our l
who said:
"I do the best I kn
best I can; and I me
me out to the end. I
will not amount to
end brings me out v
renewing I was righ
difference."

KEVIN ROBERTS
Seven horsehoes were
seen yesterday by Judge
and court when arrang
ing at their trade with
their horses. Callahan
two more horsehoes.

MUNICIPAL DANCE PLAN INDORSED BY MRS. BOWEN

Juvenile Protective Association Approves Clean Amusement.

The Juvenile Protective association yesterday indorsed the plan for holding "municipal dances" Monday evenings in Guyon's Paradise, at Washington boulevard and Crawford avenue. Concerning this action, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen writes to THE TRIBUNE:

"The Juvenile Protective association has long been interested in securing wholesome conditions for our young people in the public dance halls of Chicago. It has attacked the practice of issuing special bar permits and has published frequent reports of demoralizing situations observed by our officers.

"In addition to these somewhat negative reports of dance hall evils, it is gratifying to be able to point out constructive efforts that are being made to provide high grade, enjoyable dancing opportunities at a nominal cost.

"Indorse the Project.

"Repeated inspections of Guyon's 'Paradise' lead our board of directors to indorse the manner in which this place is conducted, and, specifically, to approve the plan of holding 'municipal dances' Monday evenings.

"The rapid increase in juvenile crime, together with the abnormal conditions of unrest created by the war, makes most desirable any movement that will result in furnishing sane, clean, and enjoyable opportunities for recreation. This, I believe, is what Prof. Guyon's plan contemplates, and since it is to result in no profit to him, I feel that it is essentially a social project for the common good of the community, and as such should receive the support of all citizens."

Blame on Indecent Shows.

The report of the Juvenile Protective association, made by Mrs. Bowen, fastens much blame upon liquor and indecent theatrical performances for an increase in the delinquency of children. The report was read yesterday in the juvenile court department of the Chicago Woman's club.

An analysis of the February cases indicates that in 42 per cent of the complaints liquor figured as the chief cause or contributing factor.

"Tawdry, cheap, vicious" theaters in South State street are blamed for receiving young boys.

Hits "The Wanderer."

Concerning other theatrical performances the report says: "Salacious performances were given in the Empire, in West Madison street, which many delinquent boys testified they had attended. The report also condemns the 'indecent' acts allowed in the second act of 'The Wanderer,' a play recently produced at the Auditorium, which appears to have been permitted on the plea that it was a 'Biblical production.'"

Blow at Special Permit

Immediate enactment of an ordinance abolishing special bar permits is urged in a communication sent yesterday to Mayor Thompson and the city council by the Chicago Woman's club. The letter was indorsed by the club during the afternoon. It was drafted by Miss Kilbourne Cowles, 2444 Ellis avenue.

"The Chicago Woman's club believes that as a war measure the special bar permits should be abolished," says the communication. "We regret that the matter has been brought to the attention of the secretary of the navy, because we have pride in Chicago and because we wish to be more gracious if our city would assume the attitude of helping the armed forces and not waiting until the power of the United States is exercised.

"An Evil Influence."

"We believe the special bar permit places the sale of liquor in the hands of irresponsible and uncontrollable persons and that an evil influence is placed before the men of the army and navy."

"We believe that whatever reasons prompted the original enactment of the special bar permit ordinance, the present emergency calls for sacrifice and that the persons, if there are any, who may be injured by the revocation of special bar permits should gladly make this sacrifice. We urge the immediate enactment of this law for the protection of the ever increasing number of enlisted men who are privileged to visit our city and for the further reason that it will present to the president of the United States and to the heads of the army and navy a direct message that Chicago subordinates its local issues to the supreme purpose of winning the war."

The mayor last night had taken no action concerning the anti-bar ordinance.

101 Women Taken in U. S. Raids Appear in Court

Of 190 women arrested in connection with the federal movement to eradicate communicable diseases, 101 appeared before Judge Graham yesterday. Eighteen accused of disorderly conduct were dismissed, eleven fined, and four sent to the house of correction. The alleged inmates of disorderly houses were dismissed and three sent to the house of correction. Of the others, one was fined and one dismissed. Those found diseased are to be given treatment.

AREOPAGITICA PUTS NO CLOTHES ON 'THE SOWER'

IF Maj. Funkhouser, second deputy of police, could remember having read the "Areopagitica," he might not have ordered "The Sower" removed from the steps of the Art Institute, but he doubts it.

"Have you ever read the 'Areopagitica'?" a reporter asked the major, taking his cue from an editorial in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The major quivered.

"What is this, a gas attack?" he finally articulated.

"No, no, a solemn interview," assured the reporter. "We want to know if you ever read the 'Areopagitica,' and if you haven't, why not?"

"I've read many peculiar things in my life, including newspaper editorials," reported the major censor. "But the 'Areopagitica'?"

The major scratched his head.

"What is that again?" he questioned, one hand behind his ear to catch the word. The word was repeated.

"If I did, it didn't make much of an impression," said the major.

"That's what the artists say," the reporter assured him politely.

"Let's see just what was that 'Areopagitica' about?" pondered the major.

"No, 'Areopagitica,'" corrected the reporter.

"O yes, of course," the major agreed. "I was thinking of something else. What did you say it was about?"

"Er—it's one of the famous pleas that great minds have made for the freedom of human development, the reporter explained, taking the editorial word for it.

"O yes," said the major. "One of those highbrow, sociological things. Well, if I read it, it didn't make much of an impression."

"You said that before," said the reporter. "If you had read it and it had made an impression, would it have deterred you from ordering 'The Sower' removed from the steps of the Art Institute?"

"Maybe, but I doubt it," said the major. "Not unless it put some clothes on it."

Letter to Mr. Eggers.

Maj. Funkhouser's letter to Director Eggers follows:

"I am indebted to you for your communication relative to the removal of 'The Sower' now placed in front of the Art Institute, and I particularly appreciate your statement that you recognize what my office is trying to accomplish."

"I have no personal ideas I am trying to foist upon the public, but I am endeavoring to interpret the ordinances pertaining to my office and to those who are the council intended."

"The officers and directors of the Art Institute are the people of the city who make possible the Art Institute, and they are entitled to the finest moral and physical condition of the city in the community."

Cities Government Order.

"The United States government, through the secretaries of the army and navy, has promulgated two drastic orders relative to vice conditions in our cities which have been transmitted to the police department. I have taken these orders to mean what they say. America entered the war the government has been much exercised over the condition of the cities, and the moral and physical condition of the cities and women."

"Taking this into consideration, and the number of young men who have been brought into the military service, and those under 18 transferred to the service, you will realize the necessity of removing all things that tend to destroy in the young man the last effort of defense—his modesty."

Bad Effect on Crowds.

"I am positive that when the officials of the Art Institute take into consideration the heterogeneous population of which the city of Chicago is composed, they will agree that such a statue would have an unwholesome effect on some of the crowd that pass."

"I am thoroughly convinced that the directors of the Art Institute, in placing the statue at the entrance of the building were prompted by the noble motives, yet I fear that they were unmindful of the large percentage of persons who would not view such an exhibition from a purely artistic standpoint."

"In the past two days I have talked with quite a number of reputable citizens who have seen the statue, and in one instance have I heard a word relative to the artistic merits of the statue, but I did hear many salacious and unprintable references."

Will Lower Art's Level.

"Knowing as I do that our people connected with the Art Institute have a clean and wholesome desire to provide for art's sake, still I am afraid if you are going to exhibit nude art promiscuously, it will have a tendency of bringing art to the level of indecency; just the opposite of what you are seeking to accomplish."

"Permit me to put this proposition to you: Suppose a schoolkeeper had a reproduction made of 'The Sower' and placed it in front of his school, would he be justified in making him remove the reproduction while the original remained on the sidewalk in front of the Art Institute?"

Quotes Lincoln's Words.

"As to removing the statue, I leave to your good judgment until such time as I can obtain a ruling from the corporation counsel as to the legal phase which you raise in your letter."

"In closing, I am taking the liberty of referring to our immortal Lincoln, who said:

"If to the best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If it ends brings me out right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing it to the end, ten angels whispering I was right would make no difference."

REVENUE HORSESHOERS FINED.

Revenue horsehoers were fined \$25 and costs each yesterday by Judge Haas in the Municipal court when arraigned on charges of working without a license. Two men were fined for having failed to renew their licenses. Captains have been issued for revenue horsehoers.

DENIED SUNDAY BATHS, HUSBAND ASKS \$50,000

Also Objects to "Trim-mings" by His Wife's Father.

Carl H. Schmidt, chief safety engineer of the Continental Casualty company, rose to action yesterday. He filed a divorce suit against his wife, Hazel, who is 25 years old and beautiful, and for alienation of affections—\$50,000 worth—against his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Wallace of 5554 Glenwood avenue. The bill was filed by Attorney John T. Duffy.

A number of new and precedent setting allegations are made. The "mistreated husband" charges that his father-in-law "trimmed him repeatedly." He says he wasn't allowed to take a bath on Sunday, he wasn't permitted to smoke in his own home, his wife beat him, and the family had "gone crazy over spiritualism."

Scared Away Spirits.

According to the bill, Schmidt was ordered to stay away from his home three nights of the week—for on those evenings the spirits "talked and he smoked. His father-in-law, Wallace, who is alleged to be worth \$500,000, ordered the smoking stopped.

"Not only ordered, but stopped it, and handled the plaintiff roughly," says the bill. "The plaintiff was not permitted the pleasures of a Sunday morning splash in the tub, and at times his wife attacked him and beat him."

Schmidt further charges that Mrs. Schmidt was taught by her parents that her relations with him as his wife were sinful.

Wife and Family Silent.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and their daughter refused to discuss the matter last night. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt were married in 1913 and then separated last Friday, "following a terrible touting of the plaintiff by the father-in-law," says the bill.

Gustave Albright, a civil engineer, filed a \$20,000 alienation of affections suit against Mrs. Margaret Semlow of 4310 North Mozart street and Mrs. Julia Tracy. The bill, filed by Attorney Patrick T. Harrington, charges that these two women—the first a mother-in-law and the latter mother of Mrs. Anna Albright—permanently alienated the affections of Anna for her husband.

According to statements made by Attorney Harrington, the marriage was arranged through a matrimonial bureau in which the wife advertised. The action will be followed by a divorce suit, it is said.

MOTORISTS HELD ON CHARGES OF MANSLAUGHTER

Harry E. Risser of 3805 Ellis avenue, a state grain inspector, was held to the grand jury by a coroner's jury yesterday accused of manslaughter in connection with the death of James Murray of 2852 East Eighty-first street, a street conductor.

Murray was run down by Risser's automobile on March 22, while he was standing on a railroad track signaling for his car to proceed.

Samuel Zimmerman of 2148 West Polk street, also was held to the grand jury on a similar charge growing out of the death of J. Heldberg of 5523 South Adams street. Heldberg, who was a conductor, was knocked down by Zimmerman's car on Tuesday night.

Doctor Arrested on Charge of Ignoring License Law

Dr. William Harmsen, 3433 Sheffield avenue, was arraigned before Judge Haas in the Municipal court yesterday, charged with practicing without a license. The doctor was arrested on complaint of John J. Conroy, inspector for the bureau of registration and education at Springfield. Judge Haas continued the case until April 14.



SCHOOL BOARD ITSELF AGAIN; GERMANS HOLD Usual Row and Victory for Bismarck Feat-ure Meeting.

The issue of April 15 said that members of the Staysms club, Austin, had told that Gale R. Ringwald was dropped from membership for unparliamentary statements.

Frank J. McNerny, president of the Staysms, explains that young Ringwald, now an artilleryman at Rockford, was dropped in March, 1916, for "inactivity and nonpayment of dues."

The issue of April 3, in a dispatch from New York City, told, in the form of an announcement by the Young Men's Christian association, that an April shipment of "goodies" to the American soldiers in France would include 5,000,000 bottles of "pop."

C. V. Hilbard, a secretary of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A., writes to explain that the "pop" will be prepared "over there," and not shipped in bottled form, because of restrictions in transportation space.

The issue of April 12, in describing arrangements for the wedding of Miss La Mar Sheridan, Evanston, said that her sisters of the Delta Gamma would serve as ribbon stretchers.

The bride's sorority is the Kappa Delta.

Loeb Mixes in Row.

"There is something behind the co-operation of Mr. Severinghaus and this coal dealer that will not bear the light of day."

"The insinuation against Mr. Czarnecki only shows the dirtiness of the member who made it," said Jacob M. Loeb. "He is running true to form."

"I don't know Wilcox from Adam," said Mr. Severinghaus, "but I'm going to have him called in."

"I vote no," concluded Mr. Czarnecki, "on anything tainted with the coal committee."

"The man who says I got coal from any dealer who sells to the board is a man who would sell the pennies of a dead man's eyes," Mr. Czarnecki said.

Bismarck May Stay.

It is possible that the name of the Bismarck school will not be changed. The matter was sent back to the school administration committee for a rehearing. Mrs. F. E. Thornton made the motion and was supported by the solid six. There was no explanation.

W. J. Lindsay, attorney for Heath, said he would fight Heath's dismissal in the courts.

BEG YOUR PARDON

The issue of April 15 said that members of the Staysms club, Austin, had told that Gale R. Ringwald was dropped from membership for unparliamentary statements.

Frank J. McNerny, president of the Staysms, explains that young Ringwald, now an artilleryman at Rockford, was dropped in March, 1916, for "inactivity and nonpayment of dues."

The issue of April 3, in a dispatch from New York City, told, in the form of an announcement by the Young Men's Christian association, that an April shipment of "goodies" to the American soldiers in France would include 5,000,000 bottles of "pop."

C. V. Hilbard, a secretary of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A., writes to explain that the "pop" will be prepared "over there," and not shipped in bottled form, because of restrictions in transportation space.

The issue of April 12, in describing arrangements for the wedding of Miss La Mar Sheridan, Evanston, said that her sisters of the Delta Gamma would serve as ribbon stretchers.

The bride's sorority is the Kappa Delta.

Loeb Mixes in Row.

"There is something behind the co-operation of Mr. Severinghaus and this coal dealer that will not bear the light of day."

"The insinuation against Mr. Czarnecki only shows the dirtiness of the member who made it," said Jacob M. Loeb. "He is running true to form."

"I don't know Wilcox from Adam," said Mr. Severinghaus, "but I'm going to have him called in."

"I vote no," concluded Mr. Czarnecki, "on anything tainted with the coal committee."

"The man who says I got coal from any dealer who sells to the board is a man who would sell the pennies of a dead man's eyes," Mr. Czarnecki said.

Bismarck May Stay.

It is possible that the name of the Bismarck school will not be changed. The matter was sent back to the school administration committee for a rehearing. Mrs. F. E. Thornton made the motion and was supported by the solid six. There was no explanation.

W. J. Lindsay, attorney for Heath, said he would fight Heath's dismissal in the courts.

MITCHELL COLD IN COURT AS WIFE TALKS REUNION

Samuel Mitchell, his wife, his son, young Samuel III, and the "other woman," Mrs. Edith Wonnell, appeared in the Municipal court yesterday, the mother and son eager for a reconciliation, but Mitchell, who sat in the rear of the courtroom with Mrs. Wonnell, not so eager and expressing himself with:

"See my wife; she'll talk enough, doubtless."

Mitchell was arrested with Mrs. Wonnell at 4149 Drexel boulevard on a warrant obtained by Charles E. Erbstein, attorney for Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Erbstein was out of the city yesterday, wherefore the case was continued.

As Mrs. Mitchell entered the courtroom with her boy they walked past Mitchell and Mrs. Wonnell.

"Look, mamma," said the boy, "there's papa with the woman he took me to see. I want my daddy to come home to you and me."

Mrs. Mitchell was of the same mind. She said she had only a desire to keep her home intact. "This isn't the first time he has made trouble over other women," she said. "A year ago it was an artist's model. A while ago a woman kept bothering me with telephone calls. Then I noticed by his check-book that he had spent more than \$4,000 on Mrs. Wonnell. Next I found he had taken my son to visit that woman."

"I saw an attorney, but we don't want a divorce. I want my boy to have his father."

Three Escape as Power Boat Sinks in Lake

Teddy, a twenty-six foot motorboat, sank in the lake off the foot of Seventy-ninth street late yesterday afternoon after it had drifted more than a mile to Rocky Ledge, where its occupants, two men and a woman, managed to climb to the rocks and walk ashore.

Capt. A. F. Brown, in charge of the South Chicago coast guard station, received a telephone call that the boat was disabled. With his crew, Capt. Brown started in a lifeboat to the scene, but failed to find the craft.

The lifeboat was headed to the shore when the crew noticed a crowd on the beach. There they were told by Alfred Wonderlich, 523 West North avenue, that he and another man and a woman had been in the boat, but managed to climb to the top of the ledge before it sank.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

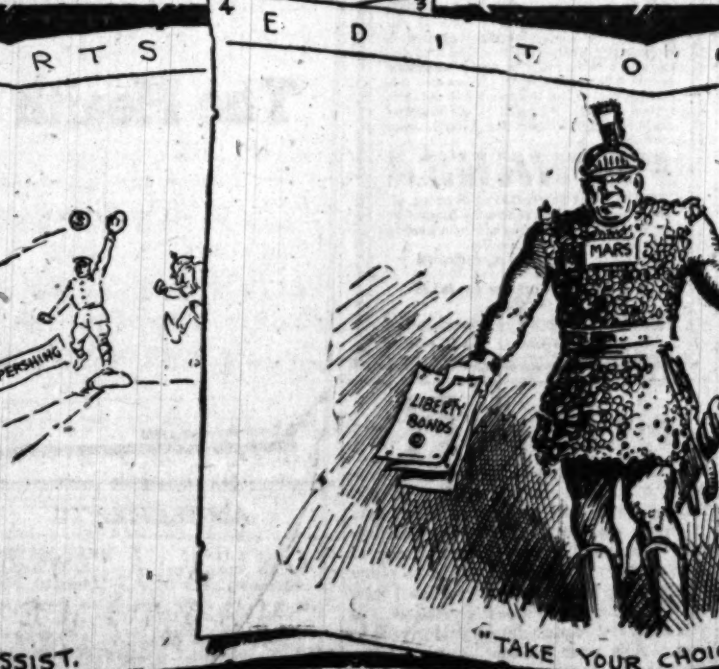
New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.

Divine Nurse's Funds Attached by Jeweler

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—That Sarah Bernhardt owes a balance of \$5,700 is alleged by Gillet & Co. jewelers, who served an attachment today against the actress' funds in New York. She is out of the city.



FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence.)—Let every woman look like a Maypole, seems to be the edict of the fashion designer this year. Ribbons are used in a hundred different ways and sometimes it seems as if we bought dresses by the strip, instead of by the piece. Not just plain ribbons, either. Of course, they may be thin, but lots of the new styles go adventurous. Some, for instance, are embroidered with the wild and woolly designs. And a new trick tried out by Lanvin is to edge narrow ribbons with pinky beads. Try the latter for yourself and you will see just how dainty and fairylike is the result.

The dress pictured here is one of

CLUB NOTES

Important business meetings are being held at the Chicago Woman's club these days, and yesterday members of the departments of the club attended nomination meetings in preparation for the annual business meeting and election to be held on Saturday, April 27, all day in the clubrooms. The following are the nominees for department announced at the meetings yesterday. Mrs. Frank L. Gordon, chairman of the philanthropy department; Mrs. Lewis M. Smith, to succeed herself as chairman of the philosophy and science department; Mrs. B. Frank Brown, chairman of the reform department; Miss Grace W. Dixon, to succeed herself as chairman of the art and literature department; Mrs. Charles W. Wright, chairman of the home department; and Mrs. W. H. Winslow, to succeed herself as chairman of the education department.

At the regular general meeting, presided over by Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, announcement was made by Mrs. Frederick K. Tracy, chairman of the Liberty loan committee of the club, that already subscriptions for \$200,000 have been taken among the club members and that a new goal of \$400,000 has been set for the club, raising from the former goal set \$200,000. Resolutions of condolence for the death of Mr. William Lyman, a prominent member of the club, who died this week, were passed.

A tentative list of the club's delegates to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to open the last of the month in Hot Springs, Ark., was announced. Those now expected to represent the club are Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson, Mrs. Horace C. Gardner, Mrs. Willis G. Wood, Mrs. Charles H. Betts, Mrs. Charles Guy Boffa, and Mrs. Otis L. Beardsley. Many others from the club expect to attend the convention.

Rouge, Like a Little Knowledge, Is a Dangerous Thing
BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

Was it you? Nature and the geni of the rouge box, too, never intended that any lady's cheeks should be purple. Yet the sweet young thing who boarded a suburban car the other morning thought so. She had so much of the stuff on her smooth little cheeks that it fairly made you gasp. Men leaned forward, fascinated, in their seats, to catch a glimpse of her.

Now, rouge in its place is all very well—in fact, judiciously handled it is sometimes an addition to pretty faces and a boon to plain people when they have reached the age of discretion. It is like a little knowledge—a dangerous thing—in inexperienced hands.

I think the sweet young thing was embarrassed, because she "faced forward," so that her cheeks might not be too, too evident. Perhaps ("I'm trying to be charitable") she had put it on in a dark room, perhaps she had been in a hurry. At any rate, she might have been wearing patches in stead of the charming blue frock for all the desirable attention vouchsafed her.

Names of Heroes
Add to Flavor of
War-time Recipes

Much military grandeur marked the sector around the Wartime Recipes desk yesterday, due to the arrival of Gen. Pershing bread, Gen. Fox cake, Gen. Haig pudding, attended by Alda Win-the-War Waffles, Trench Biscuits, and Bayonet Spaghetti, all inspired with the high and mighty purpose of showing what can be done on this side of the water to win the war with substitutes for wheat and meat and sugar and sweets. Each has a chance to carry off one of the 126 prizes this Tribune is offering in its Wartime Recipe contest.

Now don't let these imposing names frighten you into changing your mind about sending in your original wartime recipe. On the contrary, let the good example speed you up into sending your recipe along early.

Think of it! You have 126 chances of winning a \$10 prize and an additional prize of \$25 or \$50 or \$100 or \$200 or \$500 or \$500. For that is the way in which the total prize money, \$2,375, is divided.

All your recipe must be that it conforms to the food conservation policy of the United States, be economical, nutritious, and palatable.

It's a fine chance for you to prove that you have been no slacker on the thing you could do—namely, save food. You may send in any number of recipes. But send them early. All prizes will be paid in Liberty bonds and United States thrift stamps. Just write your recipe plainly on one side of the paper, sign your name and address thereto, and mail to Wartime Recipes, CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The first ten prize winners will be printed in the photograph section of THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE May 5. Ten will follow each Sunday thereafter. The capital prizes will be awarded after the close of the contest—July 21.

HEADACHE DOSING
IS UNNECESSARY

Sloan's Liniment does away with internal treatments.

That splitting, crazing, shooting pain in the head, if of neuritic origin, succumbs to the first application of Sloan's Liniment. It creates a counter-irritant that starts the blood pulsing normally and soothes and comforts in its prompt relief.

Apply without rubbing for it penetrates for rheumatic twinges, sore, stiff muscles and joints, sprains, strains, neuralgia, sciatica, and bruises. Clean, doesn't stain the skin. Generous sized bottles at all druggists. No increase in price—\$1.00, 50c, 25c.

Sloan's Liniment

Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Edgington with current market materials and are adapted by her.

BY JANE EDGINGTON.

Drying Potatoes.

Since the old potato is sweeter than the ripe fall potato, it is presumable that it would be the best potato to dry. On May 10, 1917, the American Steel and Wire corp reported contained the following exhortation: "Dry every potato you cannot eat." It contained a picture of the process of manufacturing potato flakes, or dried potatoes, and said, "Ask us for pamphlet describing potato drying plants, and here is part of what it said about dried potatoes:

To dry the potato is a simple process. The potato is washed, peeled, and steamed; the steamed potato is mashed and dried on slowly revolving drums or cylinders, heated with steam. The raw potato contains 80 per cent water and may be kept only a limited time and is difficult and costly to transport; the potato flakes contain 15 per cent water and may be kept indefinitely, may be transported to the ends of the world.

Every American likes the potato; our allies like it more than we do.

The potato flake resembles the corn flake. The flakes are not as large as the corn flakes and their color is not so bright and attractive. Potato flakes can be turned almost instantly into mashed potatoes, the great American "national dish," and when put up in neat and attractive cartons, sold at the grocery, the flakes certainly will find a ready market. Where potato flakes become indispensable, once introduced, will be in the army and navy.

Though I am not sure my memory serves me right, I think that Annie Peck, the South American mountain climber, says in one of her books that the people of Peru have fifteen kinds of dried potato. At any rate, I cut the following illustrated clipping from something written a year or two. It is headed, "Do You Know Chufos?" and says:

Down in South America there are called chufos, otherwise dried potatoes. A small box of them was sent to us by one of our Bolivian correspondents, who described the product and the process as follows:

"These potatoes, though usually small, are specimens of a good crop. After they have been dug and the temperature begins to set lower, the natives dry them up on the mountains to a high altitude, where the potatoes are soaked in water and frozen several nights in succession and thawed during the day. They are then taken by the Indians; the trading process causes the skins of the potatoes to slip off, after which they are dried and become white, and in this condition they will keep for years. The small black variety is known as the chufos negro, the skins being left on; these are hardly dryer, but the natives, before chufos are eaten they are soaked in water. This causes them to swell to nearly their original size. They are generally used in stews."

The writer of this item thought we did not need to do anything of this sort because of our cold storage system, and says: "But it does show that uneducated peoples are not without their means of protection against food scarcity over long periods."

A definition of potato flour given not long ago said: "Potato flour is made by cleaning the whole potato, flaking it by running it between hot rollers, grinding the flakes and bolting."

What housewife will distinguish herself by making her own potato flour?

WOMEN IN WARTIME

Mary Pickford will speak to thousands of her little admirers on Saturday after the great Liberty labor day parade, in which she will take part. She will be on the grandstand in front of the Art Institute at 3:30 o'clock, and will give the grown-up pleasure make way for the children's pleasure Mrs. Irving L. Stern, chairman of the Liberty loan work in Chicago, at 8:45 Saturday morning. There will be a luncheon for her at 12:30, given by the leading women workers for the Liberty loan, and she will visit some of the booths during the day.

A Liberty bond rally will be held this evening at the Hyde Park hotel, when every buyer will be asked to buy again—even if it is only a \$50 bond.

The woman's club of Evanston reports sales amounting to \$206,790, and women of Winnetka have sold bonds for \$125,000.

Any girl liking farm life and willing to do general housework and take care of children may get her railroad fare and her living expenses and from \$3 to \$3.50 per week during the summer months. The girls must be between 14 and 18 years old. For further particulars apply to the employment bureau of the woman's committee, 120 West Adams street.

The Girls' Patriotic Service league has been put on a military basis. There will be captains, lieutenants, and sergeants who will report from time to time the progress of the work in their community to a representative of the health and recreation committee. The league is therefore in reality self-governing. Two of the "council meetings" are to be held this afternoon—6 o'clock at Hull House and the other at 6 o'clock at Chicago commons.

Free French lessons for Red Cross nurses, soldiers, sailors, caisson workers and others going to the front for war duty, are to be offered by the New School of Conversational French in the Fine Arts building.

Plant Now

TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS

Let the Boy Help Plant a Tree
Let the Girl Help Plant a Flower
APRIL, PEARS AND PLUMS
Many kinds and sizes.
Each 5c, 10c and 15c.
ELMS, MAPLES and POPLARS,
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

All above, freshly dug, direct from our nurseries. Planting directions FREE.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—mammoth clumps, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

DANIELA ROOTS—start in June. Four grand colors, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

RHODAR—Vaughan's Mammoth, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Rose, Hardy Yellow, Mammoth, new ready.

Vaughan's Seed Store
Randolph Street, Near Dearborn

ARBOR DAY, Friday, April 19

Let the Boy Help Plant a Tree
Let the Girl Help Plant a Flower

APRIL, PEARS AND PLUMS
Many kinds and sizes.
Each 5c, 10c and 15c.
ELMS, MAPLES and POPLARS,
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

All above, freshly dug, direct from our nurseries. Planting directions FREE.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—mammoth clumps, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

DANIELA ROOTS—start in June. Four grand colors, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

RHODAR—Vaughan's Mammoth, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Rose, Hardy Yellow, Mammoth, new ready.

Vaughan's Seed Store
Randolph Street, Near Dearborn

ARBOR DAY, Friday, April 19

Let the Boy Help Plant a Tree
Let the Girl Help Plant a Flower

APRIL, PEARS AND PLUMS
Many kinds and sizes.
Each 5c, 10c and 15c.
ELMS, MAPLES and POPLARS,
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

All above, freshly dug, direct from our nurseries. Planting directions FREE.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

The Visitor of the Day.



Douglas Fairbanks comes to town today.

He is what he's to do.

Arrives on Chicago at 9:40.

Direct to Blackstone hotel.

Leaves at 11:30 (Illinois Central station) for Pullman.

Holds mass meeting at Pullman shop at 12.

Parade at 3. (From Blackstone to 29 S. La Salle, north on Michigan boulevard to Jackson, west to La Salle, north to 29 S. La Salle. Dedicates the Liberty Loan Sales Headquarters. (Be there for an hour signing receipts for all subscriptions made that day.)

7:30—Dinner at the Morrison hotel; speak for Association of Commerce.

7:30—Billy Sunday's tabernacle.

Private dinner at Blackstone given by W. O. Dunley, president of the Pneumonia Tool company.

Leaves for Cleveland at 11 (New York Central depot).

Charles Scribner and the Franklin Trust company, representing the estate of the late Richard Harding Davis, have begun suit in the New York federal court against Douglas Fairbanks et al., alleging that his picture, "The Americano," was based on Davis' story, "White Mice." They demand \$100 for the first showing of "The Americano" and \$50 for every subsequent showing.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today.

CITY club, 8:30 p. m.—John E. Ransom will speak on "Occupation of Disabled Soldiers with Special Reference to Tuberculosis," at a meeting held under the auspices of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

Annie Sholom center, Homan avenue and Douglas boulevard, 8 p. m.—Prof. Louis Wallis of the Joseph Peltz International commission will lecture on "The Jew in the World's History."

Union League club, 6:15 p. m.—The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Illinois will hold an important meeting after the dinner.

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison—"Rough and Ready," with William Farnum.

THEATRE, 114 South State—"The Americano," with Douglas Fairbanks.

BANQUET, Madison, near La Salle—"A Pair of Sixes," with Taylor Holmes.

THEATRE, 114 South State—"The Americano," with Douglas Fairbanks.

BOSTON, Clark, near Washington—"Love Me," with Dorothy Dalton.

CASEY, 60 West Madison—"The Doctor and the Woman."

CASTLE, State, near Madison—"The Law with Elsie Ferguson."

CHICAGO, State, near Harrison—"Miss U. S. A.," with June Caprice; vaudeville.

GEM, 450 South State—"William S. Hart feature; vaudeville."

LYRIC, State, near Jackson—"The Heart of a Lion," with William Farnum.

OPERA, State, near Monroe—"Whispering Chorus," with William Farnum.

FASTIME, 60 West Madison—"An Alien Enemy," with Louise Glaum.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

STAR, 60 West Madison—"The Kaiser," with Robert Fulton.

Why? That's All
to Ask About
"Mercy of Men"

Produced by Select Pictures Corp.

Presented by Charles Miller.

Presented at the Bijou Theatre.

THE CAST.

Zera Sorenson.....Alice Brady

Curtis Sorenson.....Jack Johnson

Boris.....C. Walker

Count Andrews.....C. Walker

Count Michael.....C. Walker

Mrs. Sorenson.....Helen Lindroth

Mal. Sorenson.....W. C. Carleton

Countess Zaptine.....Yolande Duquette

Alice.....Tula Bell

By Mae Thine.

KIND: Drama. I suppose.

QUALITY: Fourth or fifth class.

PLOT: Russia. TIME: At the period before the dethroning of the czar.

ELOC: Zera Sorenson, a music teacher, on her way home from the residence of the Countess Zaptine, where she has been instructing the little daughter of the countess, is seized by three drunken body guards of the czar and taken to a room where they have been holding high carnival. She finally escapes and returns to her home, a broken thing. Her case is taken to the czar by the countess, and the girl identifying the guards, is married by the czar's orders to one of them. He is ordered to take her to his home and install her as mistress, then to return to the barracks, where he and his two companions are placed under arrest.

The common people, led by a former suitor of the girl, break into the jail and kill the two companions, but the husband is assisted to escape by his wife, who suddenly and inconceivably becomes possessed of the idea that she cannot live without him. (Nice little story, isn't it?)

REMARKS: The settings are flimsy. The court scenes are mere amateur theatricals. Miss Brady has either bobbed her hair, or wears in this picture a most peculiar looking wig. She has the faculty, however, of making you feel sorry for her. For the life of me I can't see any reason for the picture, nor why you should care to see it.

Lucy was playing on the lawn with her little puppy when the dog next door came up wagging his tail in a most friendly way. The little pup stuck his tail between his legs and started for the house. Lucy caught him, saying: "Don't be afraid, puppy; he won't hurt you; he just comes over to introduce himself."

One day my two little nieces were discussing which had been with her mother the longer.

"I've been with mother longer than you have," said the elder.

After thinking a few moments her younger sister answered, "Yes, but I've been with God longer."

G. M.

Evelyn is fond of dogs. While out visiting we came across a dachshund.

Evelyn stood and looked at it with keen interest, so I said, "Don't you like that little doggie?"

"No," she replied, "He's a Derman doggie."

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

A. S.

CORN SOWER: OATS FUTURES RALLY SHARPLY

Shorts Urgent Buyers in
Both Pits Near Finish;
Trade Is Active.

July corn dropped to a new low level yesterday, but rallied toward the finish and recovered considerable of the early loss. The final quotation was 1 1/4 under previous close. General commission house selling featured the early trade, while later there was heavy covering by shorts. Selling pressure was noted, but this claim of selling did not appear to be as aggressive as heretofore.

Late in the session there was some rather good commission house buying, but the principal demand came from shorts. Later were influenced by the rally in oats and by posted bids offering the country \$1.45 for No. 4 yellow or white corn to arrive, shipment within thirty days. The generally fine small grain crop prospects was a bearish factor early.

June corn finished 1 1/4 lower, while May was fractionally lower. Trading in both was limited. Cash corn was steady to 1/4 lower under receipts of 153 cars. It was reported that 10,000 bu. corn sold for shipment. Primary receipts totaled 1,140,000 bu. against \$1,880 bu. a year ago.

July Oats Trade Started.
Trading in July oats commenced yesterday with first sales at 74 1/2¢. The market dropped to 72¢ but rallied and closed at 74 1/4¢. Volume of trading in the new future was rather disappointing, although not small, while the initial transactions were about as generally expected. May oats were active and trade extremely narrow. The price of May oats started short to covering, and they came in with a rush toward the finish. Scattered commission houses also picked up considerable oats under 32¢.

Cash oats were 1/4¢ lower, with local shipping sales 35,000 bu. Receipts were 133 cars. Exporters were bidding for oats here, but the bids were below a working basis. Export sales at outside markets were reported as 1,310,000 bu. against 1,120,000 bu. a year ago.

Dull Market for Rye.
Rye was dull. Best bid price for cash No. 3 was \$2.40, while holders were inclined to hold out for \$2.50. Receipts were 8 cars.

Barley ruled unchanged with demand showing improvement and local buyers taking a few cars. Malt and malted barley grades were quoted \$1.50-1.75 and sold at \$1.50-1.75; feed and mixing, \$1.40-1.65, and greenings, \$1.30-1.50, with latter selling at 90¢. Timothy seed was quiet. April clover \$9.00 asked; September, \$8.75 bid and \$9.25 asked; October, \$8.70 bid and \$9.00 asked. Cash lots sold at \$7.50. Clover seed ruled unchanged, with cash quoted \$18.00-25.00 and spot prime, \$24.00.

Flax closed 1/4¢ lower. Cash quotation, \$4.02 1/2-4.04 1/2.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—WHEAT—Receipts 2 cars. CORN—Cash unchanged. No. 2 mixed, \$1.20-1.21; No. 3, \$1.18-1.19; No. 4, \$1.16-1.17; No. 5, \$1.14-1.15; No. 6, \$1.12-1.13; No. 7, \$1.10-1.11; No. 8, \$1.08-1.09; No. 9, \$1.06-1.07; No. 10, \$1.04-1.05; No. 11, \$1.02-1.03; No. 12, \$1.00-1.01; No. 13, \$1.00-1.01; No. 14, \$1.00-1.01; No. 15, \$1.00-1.01; No. 16, \$1.00-1.01; No. 17, \$1.00-1.01; No. 18, \$1.00-1.01; No. 19, \$1.00-1.01; No. 20, \$1.00-1.01; No. 21, \$1.00-1.01; No. 22, \$1.00-1.01; No. 23, \$1.00-1.01; No. 24, \$1.00-1.01; No. 25, \$1.00-1.01; No. 26, \$1.00-1.01; No. 27, \$1.00-1.01; No. 28, \$1.00-1.01; No. 29, \$1.00-1.01; No. 30, \$1.00-1.01; No. 31, \$1.00-1.01; No. 32, \$1.00-1.01; No. 33, \$1.00-1.01; No. 34, \$1.00-1.01; No. 35, \$1.00-1.01; No. 36, \$1.00-1.01; No. 37, \$1.00-1.01; No. 38, \$1.00-1.01; No. 39, \$1.00-1.01; No. 40, \$1.00-1.01; No. 41, \$1.00-1.01; No. 42, \$1.00-1.01; No. 43, \$1.00-1.01; No. 44, \$1.00-1.01; No. 45, \$1.00-1.01; No. 46, \$1.00-1.01; No. 47, \$1.00-1.01; No. 48, \$1.00-1.01; No. 49, \$1.00-1.01; No. 50, \$1.00-1.01; No. 51, \$1.00-1.01; No. 52, \$1.00-1.01; No. 53, \$1.00-1.01; No. 54, \$1.00-1.01; No. 55, \$1.00-1.01; No. 56, \$1.00-1.01; No. 57, \$1.00-1.01; No. 58, \$1.00-1.01; No. 59, \$1.00-1.01; No. 60, \$1.00-1.01; No. 61, \$1.00-1.01; No. 62, \$1.00-1.01; No. 63, \$1.00-1.01; No. 64, \$1.00-1.01; No. 65, \$1.00-1.01; No. 66, \$1.00-1.01; No. 67, \$1.00-1.01; No. 68, \$1.00-1.01; No. 69, \$1.00-1.01; No. 70, \$1.00-1.01; No. 71, \$1.00-1.01; No. 72, \$1.00-1.01; No. 73, \$1.00-1.01; No. 74, \$1.00-1.01; No. 75, \$1.00-1.01; No. 76, \$1.00-1.01; No. 77, \$1.00-1.01; No. 78, \$1.00-1.01; No. 79, \$1.00-1.01; No. 80, \$1.00-1.01; No. 81, \$1.00-1.01; No. 82, \$1.00-1.01; No. 83, \$1.00-1.01; No. 84, \$1.00-1.01; No. 85, \$1.00-1.01; No. 86, \$1.00-1.01; No. 87, \$1.00-1.01; No. 88, \$1.00-1.01; No. 89, \$1.00-1.01; No. 90, \$1.00-1.01; No. 91, \$1.00-1.01; No. 92, \$1.00-1.01; No. 93, \$1.00-1.01; No. 94, \$1.00-1.01; No. 95, \$1.00-1.01; No. 96, \$1.00-1.01; No. 97, \$1.00-1.01; No. 98, \$1.00-1.01; No. 99, \$1.00-1.01; No. 100, \$1.00-1.01; No. 101, \$1.00-1.01; No. 102, \$1.00-1.01; No. 103, \$1.00-1.01; No. 104, \$1.00-1.01; No. 105, \$1.00-1.01; No. 106, \$1.00-1.01; No. 107, \$1.00-1.01; No. 108, \$1.00-1.01; No. 109, \$1.00-1.01; No. 110, \$1.00-1.01; No. 111, \$1.00-1.01; No. 112, \$1.00-1.01; No. 113, \$1.00-1.01; No. 114, \$1.00-1.01; No. 115, \$1.00-1.01; No. 116, \$1.00-1.01; No. 117, \$1.00-1.01; No. 118, \$1.00-1.01; No. 119, \$1.00-1.01; No. 120, \$1.00-1.01; No. 121, \$1.00-1.01; No. 122, \$1.00-1.01; No. 123, \$1.00-1.01; No. 124, \$1.00-1.01; No. 125, \$1.00-1.01; No. 126, \$1.00-1.01; No. 127, \$1.00-1.01; No. 128, \$1.00-1.01; No. 129, \$1.00-1.01; No. 130, \$1.00-1.01; No. 131, \$1.00-1.01; No. 132, \$1.00-1.01; No. 133, \$1.00-1.01; No. 134, \$1.00-1.01; No. 135, \$1.00-1.01; No. 136, \$1.00-1.01; No. 137, \$1.00-1.01; No. 138, \$1.00-1.01; No. 139, \$1.00-1.01; No. 140, \$1.00-1.01; No. 141, \$1.00-1.01; No. 142, \$1.00-1.01; No. 143, \$1.00-1.01; No. 144, \$1.00-1.01; No. 145, \$1.00-1.01; No. 146, \$1.00-1.01; No. 147, \$1.00-1.01; No. 148, \$1.00-1.01; No. 149, \$1.00-1.01; No. 150, \$1.00-1.01; No. 151, \$1.00-1.01; No. 152, \$1.00-1.01; No. 153, \$1.00-1.01; No. 154, \$1.00-1.01; No. 155, \$1.00-1.01; No. 156, \$1.00-1.01; No. 157, \$1.00-1.01; No. 158, \$1.00-1.01; No. 159, \$1.00-1.01; No. 160, \$1.00-1.01; No. 161, \$1.00-1.01; No. 162, \$1.00-1.01; No. 163, \$1.00-1.01; No. 164, \$1.00-1.01; No. 165, \$1.00-1.01; No. 166, \$1.00-1.01; No. 167, \$1.00-1.01; No. 168, \$1.00-1.01; No. 169, \$1.00-1.01; No. 170, \$1.00-1.01; No. 171, \$1.00-1.01; No. 172, \$1.00-1.01; No. 173, \$1.00-1.01; No. 174, \$1.00-1.01; No. 175, \$1.00-1.01; No. 176, \$1.00-1.01; No. 177, \$1.00-1.01; No. 178, \$1.00-1.01; No. 179, \$1.00-1.01; No. 180, \$1.00-1.01; No. 181, \$1.00-1.01; No. 182, \$1.00-1.01; No. 183, \$1.00-1.01; No. 184, \$1.00-1.01; No. 185, \$1.00-1.01; No. 186, \$1.00-1.01; No. 187, \$1.00-1.01; No. 188, \$1.00-1.01; No. 189, \$1.00-1.01; No. 190, \$1.00-1.01; No. 191, \$1.00-1.01; No. 192, \$1.00-1.01; No. 193, \$1.00-1.01; No. 194, \$1.00-1.01; No. 195, \$1.00-1.01; No. 196, \$1.00-1.01; No. 197, \$1.00-1.01; No. 198, \$1.00-1.01; No. 199, \$1.00-1.01; No. 200, \$1.00-1.01; No. 201, \$1.00-1.01; No. 202, \$1.00-1.01; No. 203, \$1.00-1.01; No. 204, \$1.00-1.01; No. 205, \$1.00-1.01; No. 206, \$1.00-1.01; No. 207, \$1.00-1.01; No. 208, \$1.00-1.01; No. 209, \$1.00-1.01; No. 210, \$1.00-1.01; No. 211, \$1.00-1.01; No. 212, \$1.00-1.01; No. 213, \$1.00-1.01; No. 214, \$1.00-1.01; No. 215, \$1.00-1.01; No. 216, \$1.00-1.01; No. 217, \$1.00-1.01; No. 218, \$1.00-1.01; No. 219, \$1.00-1.01; No. 220, \$1.00-1.01; No. 221, \$1.00-1.01; No. 222, \$1.00-1.01; No. 223, \$1.00-1.01; No. 224, \$1.00-1.01; No. 225, \$1.00-1.01; No. 226, \$1.00-1.01; No. 227, \$1.00-1.01; No. 228, \$1.00-1.01; No. 229, \$1.00-1.01; No. 230, \$1.00-1.01; No. 231, \$1.00-1.01; No. 232, \$1.00-1.01; No. 233, \$1.00-1.01; No. 234, \$1.00-1.01; No. 235, \$1.00-1.01; No. 236, \$1.00-1.01; No. 237, \$1.00-1.01; No. 238, \$1.00-1.01; No. 239, \$1.00-1.01; No. 240, \$1.00-1.01; No. 241, \$1.00-1.01; No. 242, \$1.00-1.01; No. 243, \$1.00-1.01; No. 244, \$1.00-1.01; No. 245, \$1.00-1.01; No. 246, \$1.00-1.01; No. 247, \$1.00-1.01; No. 248, \$1.00-1.01; No. 249, \$1.00-1.01; No. 250, \$1.00-1.01; No. 251, \$1.00-1.01; No. 252, \$1.00-1.01; No. 253, \$1.00-1.01; No. 254, \$1.00-1.01; No. 255, \$1.00-1.01; No. 256, \$1.00-1.01; No. 257, \$1.00-1.01; No. 258, \$1.00-1.01; No. 259, \$1.00-1.01; No. 260, \$1.00-1.01; No. 261, \$1.00-1.01; No. 262, \$1.00-1.01; No. 263, \$1.00-1.01; No. 264, \$1.00-1.01; No. 265, \$1.00-1.01; No. 266, \$1.00-1.01; No. 267, \$1.00-1.01; No. 268, \$1.00-1.01; No. 269, \$1.00-1.01; No. 270, \$1.00-1.01; No. 271, \$1.00-1.01; No. 272, \$1.00-1.01; No. 273, \$1.00-1.01; No. 274, \$1.00-1.01; No. 275, \$1.00-1.01; No. 276, \$1.00-1.01; No. 277, \$1.00-1.01; No. 278, \$1.00-1.01; No. 279, \$1.00-1.01; No. 280, \$1.00-1.01; No. 281, \$1.00-1.01; No. 282, \$1.00-1.01; No. 283, \$1.00-1.01; No. 284, \$1.00-1.01; No. 285, \$1.00-1.01; No. 286, \$1.00-1.01; No. 287, \$1.00-1.01; No. 288, \$1.00-1.01; No. 289, \$1.00-1.01; No. 290, \$1.00-1.01; No. 291, \$1.00-1.01; No. 292, \$1.00-1.01; No. 293, \$1.00-1.01; No. 294, \$1.00-1.01; No. 295, \$1.00-1.01; No. 296, \$1.00-1.01; No. 297, \$1.00-1.01; No. 298, \$1.00-1.01; No. 299, \$1.00-1.01; No. 300, \$1.00-1.01; No. 301, \$1.00-1.01; No. 302, \$1.00-1.01; No. 303, \$1.00-1.01; No. 304, \$1.00-1.01; No. 305, \$1.00-1.01; No. 306, \$1.00-1.01; No. 307, \$1.00-1.01; No. 308, \$1.00-1.01; No. 309, \$1.00-1.01; No. 310, \$1.00-1.01; No. 311, \$1.00-1.01; No. 312, \$1.00-1.01; No. 313, \$1.00-1.01; No. 314, \$1.00-1.01; No. 315, \$1.00-1.01; No. 316, \$1.00-1.01; No. 317, \$1.00-1.01; No. 318, \$1.00-1.01; No. 319, \$1.00-1.01; No. 320, \$1.00-1.01; No. 321, \$1.00-1.01; No. 322, \$1.00-1.01; No. 323, \$1.00-1.01; No. 324, \$1.00-1.01; No. 325, \$1.00-1.01; No. 326, \$1.00-1.01; No. 327, \$1.00-1.01; No. 328, \$1.00-1.01; No. 329, \$1.00-1.01; No. 330, \$1.00-1.01; No. 331, \$1.00-1.01; No. 332, \$1.00-1.01; No. 333, \$1.00-1.01; No. 334, \$1.00-1.01; No. 335, \$1.00-1.01; No. 336, \$1.00-1.01; No. 337, \$1.00-1.01; No. 338, \$1.00-1.01; No. 339, \$1.00-1.01; No. 340, \$1.00-1.01; No. 341, \$1.00-1.01; No. 342, \$1.00-1.01; No. 343, \$1.00-1.01; No. 344, \$1.00-1.01; No. 345, \$1.00-1.01; No. 346, \$1.00-1.01; No. 347, \$1.00-1.01; No. 348, \$1.00-1.01; No. 349, \$1.00-1.01; No. 350, \$1.00-1.01; No. 351, \$1.00-1.01; No. 352, \$1.00-1.01; No. 353, \$1.00-1.01; No. 354, \$1.00-1.01; No. 355, \$1.00-1.01; No. 356, \$1.00-1.01; No. 357, \$1.00-1.01; No. 358, \$1.00-1.01; No. 359, \$1.00-1.01; No. 360, \$1.00-1.01; No. 361, \$1.00-1.01; No. 362, \$1.00-1.01; No. 363, \$1.00-1.01; No. 364, \$1.00-1.01; No. 365, \$1.00-1.01; No. 366, \$1.00-1.01; No. 367, \$1.00-1.01; No. 368, \$1.00-1.01; No. 369, \$1.00-1.01; No. 370, \$1.00-1.01; No. 371, \$1.00-1.01; No. 372, \$1.00-1.01; No. 373, \$1.00-1.01; No. 374, \$1.00-1.01; No. 375, \$1.00-1.01; No. 376, \$1.00-1.01; No. 377, \$1.00-1.01; No. 378, \$1.00-1.01; No. 379, \$1.00-1.01; No. 380, \$1.00-1.01; No. 381, \$1.00-1.01; No. 382, \$1.00-1.01; No. 383, \$1.00-1.01; No. 384, \$1.00-1.01; No. 385, \$1.00-1.01; No. 386, \$1.00-1.01; No. 387, \$1.00-1.01; No. 388, \$1.00-1.01; No. 389, \$1.00-1.01; No. 390, \$1.00-1.01; No. 391, \$1.00-1.01; No. 392, \$1.00-1.01; No. 393, \$1.00-1.01; No. 394, \$1.00-1.01; No. 395, \$1.00-1.01; No. 396, \$1.00-1.01; No. 397, \$1.00-1.01; No. 398, \$1.00-1.01; No. 399, \$1.00-1.01; No. 400, \$1.00-1.01; No. 401, \$1.00-1.01; No. 402, \$1.00-1.01; No. 403, \$1.00-1.01; No. 404, \$1.00-1.01; No. 405, \$1.00-1.01; No. 406, \$1.00-1.01; No. 407, \$1.00-1.01; No. 408, \$1.00-1.01; No. 409, \$1.00-1.01; No. 410, \$1.00-1.01; No. 411, \$1.00-1.01; No. 412, \$1.00-1.01; No. 413, \$1.00-1.01; No. 414, \$1.00-1.01; No. 415, \$1.00-1.01; No. 416, \$1.00-1.01; No. 417, \$1.00-1.01; No. 418, \$1.00-1.01; No. 419, \$1.00-1.01; No. 420, \$1.00-1.01; No. 421, \$1.00-1.01; No. 422, \$1.00-1.01; No. 423, \$1.00-1.01; No. 424, \$1.00-1.01; No. 425, \$1.00-1.01; No. 426, \$1.00-1.01; No. 427, \$1.00-1.01; No. 428, \$1.00-1.01; No. 429, \$1.00-1.01; No. 430, \$1.00-1.01; No. 431, \$1.00-1.01; No. 432, \$1.00-1.01; No. 433, \$1.00-1.01; No. 434, \$1.00-1.01; No. 435, \$1.00-1.01; No. 436, \$1.00-1.01; No. 437, \$1.00-1.01; No. 438, \$1.00-1.01; No. 439, \$1.00-1.01; No. 440, \$1.00-1.01; No. 441, \$1.00-1.01; No. 442, \$1.00-1.01; No. 443, \$1.00-1.01; No. 444, \$1.00-1.01; No. 445, \$1.00-1.01; No. 446, \$1.00-1.01; No. 447, \$1.00-1.01; No. 448, \$1.00-1.01; No. 449, \$1.00-1.01; No. 450, \$1.00-1.01; No. 451, \$1.00-1.01; No. 452, \$1.00-1.01; No. 453, \$1.00-1.01; No. 454, \$1.00-1.01; No. 455, \$1.00-1.01; No. 456, \$1.00-1.01; No. 457, \$1.00-1.01; No. 458, \$1.00-1.01; No. 459, \$1.00-1.01; No. 460, \$1.00-1.01; No. 461, \$1.00-1.01; No. 462, \$1.00-1.01; No. 463, \$1.00-1.01; No. 464, \$1.00-1.01; No. 465, \$1.00-1.01; No. 466, \$1.00-1.01; No. 467, \$1.00-1.01; No. 468, \$1.00-1.01; No. 469, \$1.00-1.01; No. 470, \$1.00-1.01; No. 471, \$1.00-1.01; No. 472, \$1.00-1.01; No. 473, \$1.00-1.01; No. 474, \$1.00-1.01; No. 475, \$1.00-1.01; No. 476, \$1.00-1.01; No. 477, \$1.00-1.01; No. 478, \$1.00-1.01; No. 479, \$1.00-1.01; No. 480, \$1.00-1.01; No. 481, \$1.00-1.01; No. 482, \$1.00-1.01; No. 483, \$1.00-1.01; No. 484, \$1.00-1.01; No. 485, \$1.00-1.01; No. 486, \$1.00-1.01; No. 487, \$1.00-1.01; No. 488, \$1.00-1.01; No. 489, \$1.00-1.01; No. 490, \$1.00-1.01; No. 491, \$1.00-1.01; No. 492, \$1.00-1.01; No. 493, \$1.00-1.01; No. 494, \$1.00-1.01; No. 495, \$1.00-1.01; No. 496, \$1.00-1.01; No. 497, \$1.00-1.01; No. 498, \$1.00-1.01; No. 499, \$1.00-1.01; No. 500, \$1.00-1.01; No. 501, \$1.00-1.01; No. 502, \$1.00-1.01; No. 503, \$1.00-1.01; No. 504, \$1.00-1.01; No. 505, \$1.00-1.01; No. 506, \$1.00-1.01; No. 507, \$1.00-1.01; No. 508, \$1.00-1.01; No. 509, \$1.00-1.01; No. 510, \$1.00-1.01; No. 511, \$1.00-1.01; No. 512, \$1.00-1.01; No. 513, \$1.00-1.01; No. 514, \$1.00-1.01; No. 515, \$1.00-1.01; No. 516, \$1.00-1.01; No. 517, \$1.00-1.01; No. 518, \$1.00-1.01; No. 519, \$1.00-1.01; No. 520, \$1.00-1.01; No. 521, \$1.00-1.01; No. 522, \$1.00-1.01; No. 523, \$1.00-1.01; No. 524, \$1.00-1.01; No. 525, \$1.00-1.01; No. 526, \$1.00-1.01; No. 527, \$1.00-1.01; No. 528, \$1.00-1.01; No. 529, \$1.00-1.01; No. 530, \$1.00-1.01; No. 531, \$1.00-1.01; No. 532, \$1.00-1.01; No. 533, \$1.00-1.01; No. 534, \$1.00-1.01; No. 535, \$1.00-1.01; No. 536, \$1.00-1.01; No. 537, \$1.00-1.01; No. 538, \$1.00-1.01; No. 539, \$1.00-1.01; No. 540, \$1.00-1.01; No. 541, \$1.00-1.01; No. 542, \$1.00-1.01; No. 543, \$1.00-1.01; No. 544, \$1.00-1.01; No. 545, \$1.00-1.01; No. 546, \$1.00-1.01; No. 547, \$1.00-1.01; No. 548, \$1.00-1.01; No. 549, \$1.00-1.01; No. 550, \$1.00-1.01; No. 551, \$1.00-1.01; No. 552, \$1.00-1.01; No. 553, \$1.00-1.01; No. 554, \$1.00-1.01; No. 555, \$1.00-1.01; No. 556, \$1.00-1.01; No. 557, \$1.00-1.01; No. 558, \$1.00-1.01; No. 559, \$1.00-1.01; No. 560, \$1.00-1.01; No. 561, \$1.00-1.01; No. 562, \$1.00-1.01; No. 563, \$1.00-1.01; No. 564, \$1.00-1.01; No. 565, \$1.00-1.01; No. 566, \$1.00-1.01; No. 567, \$1.00-1.01; No. 568, \$1.00-1.01; No. 569, \$1.00-1.01; No. 570, \$1.00-1.01; No. 571, \$1.00-1.01; No. 572, \$1.00-1.01; No. 573, \$1.00-1.01; No. 574, \$1.00-1.01; No. 575, \$1.00-1.01; No. 576, \$1.00-1.01; No. 577, \$1.00-1.01; No. 578, \$1.00-1.01; No. 579, \$1.00-1.01; No. 580, \$1.00-1.01; No. 581, \$1.00-1.01; No. 582, \$1.00-1.01; No. 583, \$1.00-1.01; No. 584, \$1.00-1.01; No. 585, \$1.00-1.01; No. 586, \$1.00-1.01; No. 587, \$1.00-1.01; No. 588, \$1.00-1.01; No. 589, \$1.00-1.01; No. 590, \$1.00-1.01; No. 591, \$1.00-1.01; No. 592, \$1.00-1.01; No. 593, \$1.00-1.01; No. 594, \$1.00-1.01; No. 595, \$1.00-1.01; No. 596, \$1.00-1.01; No. 597, \$1.00-1.01; No. 598, \$1.00-1.01; No. 599, \$1.00-1.01; No. 600, \$1.00-1.01; No. 601, \$1.00-1.01; No. 602, \$1.00-1.01; No. 603, \$1.00-1.01; No. 604, \$1.00-1.01; No. 605, \$1.00-1.01; No. 606, \$1.00-1.01; No. 607, \$1.00-1.01; No. 608, \$1.00-1.01; No. 609, \$1.00-1.01; No. 610, \$1.00-1.01; No. 611, \$1.00-1.01; No. 612, \$1.00-1.01; No. 613, \$1.00-1.01; No. 614, \$1.00-1.01; No. 615, \$1.00-1.01; No. 616, \$1.00-1.01; No. 617, \$1.00-1.01; No. 618, \$1.00-1.01; No. 619, \$1.00-1.01; No. 620, \$1.00-1.01; No. 621, \$1.00-1.01; No. 622, \$1.00-1.01; No. 623, \$1.00-1.01; No. 624, \$1.00-1.01; No. 625, \$1.00-1.01; No

UNCLE SAM MAY SPEED UP SYSTEM OF PAYING DEBTS

Million Bills Said to Be Tied Up at Capital by Red Tape.

Uncle Sam may speed up the system of paying his debts, according to a report from Washington that a bill for the purpose is being introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money.

There are two remedies for the situation. One will be found in changing the system in order that bills may be approved with reasonable expedition, and another in leaving the stock in the hands of the government, which is the only way to keep the government from being forced to pay for the stock. The government is said to be in a position to pay for the stock, but it is not doing so. The government is said to be in a position to pay for the stock, but it is not doing so.

Most of the banks are inclined to support the bill, but some of the smaller banks are opposed to it. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future.

The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money.

The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money.

The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money. The bill is said to be one of the most important measures of the year, and is expected to pass the House in the near future. It is estimated that the bill will save the government \$10,000,000 annually by reducing the cost of borrowing money.

THE CHICAGO STOCK MARKET

After a break of 1 1/2 points over night United States Steel began to rally. The short selling proved to be without market influence and a little encouraging news from France soon wiped out all the paper profits shown at the opening.

The copper shares did not do a great deal though there was a good demand for inspiration. The market generally was of the belief that the copper stocks should sell higher, and when other conditions are favorable a rise is predicted. After a break of 1 1/2 points over night United States Steel began to rally. The short selling proved to be without market influence and a little encouraging news from France soon wiped out all the paper profits shown at the opening.

International Paper common was the feature of the market, advancing from an opening of 3 1/2 to a close of 3 3/4. It had been expected the rise would come Tuesday, following the publication of a favorable annual statement. The activity in the foreign issue was not reflected in the preferred, however, which advanced fewer than 2 points, although it will profit from improved earnings. The day's trading indicated good operations.

The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company presents a balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1917, which indicates that earnings for the year were \$388,201, equal to 14.70 per cent on the \$4,000,000 capital stock. Early in the year a stock dividend of 100 shares was declared, reducing the surplus to \$390,445. After paying 8 per cent dividends on the new capitalization during the year the company increased surplus to \$658,666. The balance sheet compares as follows:

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Plant, real estate, machinery, tools, etc.	\$508,413	Capital stock issued	\$4,000,000
Patents and good will	\$100,000	Accumulated profits	\$3,000,000
Current assets	\$2,913,629	Unpaid dividends	\$100,000
Notes on receivable	\$1,284,203	Unpaid dividends	\$100,000
Notes on hand	\$34,348	Unpaid dividends	\$100,000
Unpaid insurance premiums	\$4,934	Unpaid dividends	\$100,000
Total assets	\$5,812,286	Total liabilities	\$5,812,286

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL made a new high at 71 on the local exchange. While the trading was mostly in small lots, there was ready buying for all offerings. The general days the common stock after a sharp decline, and the demand for the stock was very strong. The demand for the stock was very strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Bid.	Asked.	Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net.
13 1/4	13 3/4	Adv. Rummy	100	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
13 1/4	13 3/4	Adv. Rummy	100	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
13 1/4	13 3/4	Adv. Rummy	100	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
13 1/4	13 3/4	Adv. Rummy	100	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4
13 1/4	13 3/4	Adv. Rummy	100	13 1/4	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 3/4

N. Y. BOND TRANSACTIONS

Bid.	Asked.	Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net.
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100

ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

Bid.	Asked.	Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net.
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	U. S. 4 1/2 % 1917	100	100	100	100	100

UNITED PACIFIC CHAIRMAN ELECTED I. C. DIRECTOR

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central railroad, Walter Walton Goetz, who has been elected chairman of the board, was elected I. C. director. The meeting was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

SENIOR MEMBER OF KOUNTZE BROTHERS DIES IN NEW YORK

Luther Kountze, senior member of the firm of Kountze Brothers, died yesterday at his home in New York City. He was 78 years old and had been ill for some time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Currency.	Rate.	Currency.	Rate.
London	4.84 1/2	Paris	165 1/2
Bombay	15 1/2	Calcutta	15 1/2
Rangoon	15 1/2	Singapore	15 1/2
Manila	15 1/2	Cebu	15 1/2

INVESTORS HOLD

STOCKS' RETREAT

Supplies Securities in the New York Market Steadily Shrinks.

Heart of New York City

6th Avenue-18th Street-19th Street

Size 184x485

Over 600,000 feet of floor space

R. E. SIMON

30 East 42d Street New York City

Full Commission to Brokers

"America's Pioneer Discount Bank"

Foreign Trade Banking Corporation

CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$200,000

35 Wall Street, New York City

Open for Business—Correspondence Solicited

BANK AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES

TRADE ACCEPTANCES greatly increase the borrowing capacity of "Accounts Receivable," because they are negotiable instruments carrying two names—those of the seller and buyer. And because the acceptor has planned prior to their issue, they are practically self-liquidating.

Detailed Information Upon Request

GEO. A. GASTON President MAX MAY Managing Director WILLIAM T. LAW, Secretary

FOR SALE

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER BUILDING

Heart of New York City

6th Avenue-18th Street-19th Street

Size 184x485

Over 600,000 feet of floor space

R. E. SIMON

30 East 42d Street New York City

Full Commission to Brokers

"America's Pioneer Discount Bank"

Foreign Trade Banking Corporation

CAPITAL \$2,000,000 SURPLUS \$200,000

35 Wall Street, New York City

Open for Business—Correspondence Solicited

BANK AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES

TRADE ACCEPTANCES greatly increase the borrowing capacity of "Accounts Receivable," because they are negotiable instruments carrying two names—those of the seller and buyer. And because the acceptor has planned prior to their issue, they are practically self-liquidating.

Detailed Information Upon Request

GEO. A. GASTON President MAX MAY Managing Director WILLIAM T. LAW, Secretary

GEO. A. GASTON President MAX MAY Managing Director WILLIAM T. LAW, Secretary

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The trouble and inconvenience of standing in line at the County Collector's office is entirely unnecessary if you are a Savings Depositor with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank.

Bring your tax-bills to us. We furnish an easy, quick and perfectly safe way for you to avoid all this annoyance, and it costs you nothing.

It is but one of the many ways in which this Bank is giving its customers real service.

THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

112 West Adams St. N. W. Corner Clark Street

Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857

BOOKLET about mining and industrial stocks traded in the New York Curb.

FREE

TO THE HOLDERS OF Salesbury Railway, Lighting & Power Co. Consolidated & Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due October 1, 1934

The undersigned hereby give notice that they are in the sinking fund of the \$2,000,000 bonds of the Salesbury Railway, Lighting & Power Co. and are offering for sale the bonds of the Salesbury Railway, Lighting & Power Co. and are offering for sale the bonds of the Salesbury Railway, Lighting & Power Co.

Offers of bonds endorsed "Salesbury Railway, Lighting & Power Co. Bonds" will be received by the Trustee, at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of Monday, April 22, 1918, at which time they will be sold.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted bonds will cease Friday, April 20, 1918.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice President, Date, April 9, 1918.

WE WILL BUY

\$30,000 Twin Falls North Side Land and Timber, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 98

MAN - AB
for misce
office of ol
est Side
re. State a
d salary.

lar position. A
fine opportunity
experience, an

ING MAN. Wholesale cloth and accurate at R. H. H. opportunity. ting age. experience J J 502.

ING MAN. In billing, good accounts. Answer experience in R. H. H. 502.

ER 30. DRA. Handling express complaints, and position. go. Address.

ING MAN.

wholesale. cloth
accurate at fi
nt opportunity
ting age. exp
address J J 502
NG MAN,
in billing; goo
counts. Answer
experience in
ress K D 592.
ER 30. DRAE
ndling express
complaints, and
nt position. go
nty. Address
AST EXHIBIT

ledger acco
 daily sales
 opportunity
 513, Tribune
 16 to 18
 North Side
 on-st. Aak f
 and Mann
 —
 —
 GRADE S
 account
 execut
 years
 person
 all comm
 ect of
 executives
 those
 will
 n.
 experie
 al acco
 capab
 alysis, c
 true
 a high
 etter,
 losin
 , sta
 pre
 and sp
 ns to
 VEL
 DUCT

att-av
d, Oh

OUR
CER
FOR
N Y
LY S
FIC
TOR

D.

[illegible]

Full
wire
su
exp
refi
2
nd
or
Ad

R

100

WEST.

.....	30
modern.....	330
poma, hard.....	65
.....	28
.....	20
.....	25
.....	35
.....	35
.....	30
.....	30
.....	35
.....	30
.....	45
.....	45
.....	40
.....	30
.....	35
.....	40
.....	30
.....	35
.....	40

12 rooms	65
heat	30
rd. 0 rms.	30
to 10	35
to 10	30
h. b. w. h.	60
unusually	
adence with	
rooms on	60
raw.	30
rooms hard	30
heat 2 rooms	35
furnace	40
furnace	35
rooms each	40
at each	65
in detached	30
rooms	40
2000 BLYD.	
to 10	30
furnace	35
furnace	40
8 rms. ba. 75	30
0 rooms	70
& CO.	
Decker's	
N OAK PARK.	
will decorate	

107.
 108. 1st Fl. 123.
 109. GALLOWAY, N.D.
 110. 1st. also 8 rooms
 111. \$37.50. Pk.
 112.
 113. 3 MONTHS
 114. 1st. Jackson-
 115. ht. \$40 mo.
 116. 1117 1/2 Wash.
 117. BLVD. COR.
 118. 1st. Sec. 10
 119. 1217 N. W.
 120. MAYER, own-
 121. 1756.
 122. ROONE BROS.
 123. rent \$50.
 124.
 125. 16 ROOMS, E.
 126. 783.
 127. CONBLVD. 12
 128. and elevated.
 129.
 130. UBURBAN.
 131.
 132. SITUATED
 133. brick, consisting
 134. room, kitchen
 135. 3 bedrooms,
 136. in large south-

6 Month.
Front; front
living room;
kitchen;
C. H. BRAGO,
RESIDENCE
convenient;
rent: \$5 mini-
mum from station,
\$80 monthly;
particular address,
Chicago, Ill.
See also adver-
tise furnished
under "HOTELS."
Phone Win-
nipeg 7-9000.
WANT, MOD-
erate; beautiful
cottage want.
Call 2-1111.
ALL THE

large cast-
 iron Corb. 1180.
 HOUSE IN WIN-
 NEDIS 5 bedrms.
 and bath
 75.
 WITH SHOWER,
 places, unfur-
 nished. J. L.
 STEAVS
 16TH-AV. CAR
 including heat.
 LINCOLN
 WORTH
 \$1900 per mo.
 d L. Wilmette
 S. FURNISH-
 CO. Mid of L.
 MARK HOMER
 apt. Phone 17.
 COTTAGE CHA-
 LEIGH
 HOUSES.
 FURNISHED
 from Downers
 large lawns,
 and runs ca.

and good food
and good to
AND TELL
me
room house.
summer months.
1818 & Walnut
FURN. & RM.
ref. & bath.
garage, near
Dorchester av.
FLA HOUSES
4 Park
Dearborn.
THIS SMALL
ad. 4 b'ds Park
W. E. 1017.
BEN. & ROOM
m. R. D. 1.
Drexel 1185.
LOUSES.
RENTED HOUSES
Birth Side, dur-
ferences. Ad-

BROOM
land in good
and 16 year
dresses O 390.
D ACT. As
ing for house
stock.
BROOM NEAR
Jurnal 4530.
RESORTS.

MANHATTAN
mini-hotel big
swims farm
light plant;
place Call at
re view 1194.

RESORTS.

LOTS AS
large lots in
stances on In-
04. THIRING.

OUTLINE

HELVD. 197
 1970-1971
 1972-1973
 1974-1975
 1976-1977
 1978-1979
 1980-1981
 1982-1983
 1984-1985
 1986-1987
 1988-1989
 1990-1991
 1992-1993
 1994-1995
 1996-1997
 1998-1999
 2000-2001
 2002-2003
 2004-2005
 2006-2007
 2008-2009
 2010-2011
 2012-2013
 2014-2015
 2016-2017
 2018-2019
 2020-2021
 2022-2023
 2024-2025
 2026-2027
 2028-2029
 2030-2031
 2032-2033
 2034-2035
 2036-2037
 2038-2039
 2040-2041
 2042-2043
 2044-2045
 2046-2047
 2048-2049
 2050-2051
 2052-2053
 2054-2055
 2056-2057
 2058-2059
 2060-2061
 2062-2063
 2064-2065
 2066-2067
 2068-2069
 2070-2071
 2072-2073
 2074-2075
 2076-2077
 2078-2079
 2080-2081
 2082-2083
 2084-2085
 2086-2087
 2088-2089
 2090-2091
 2092-2093
 2094-2095
 2096-2097
 2098-2099
 2100-2101
 2102-2103
 2104-2105
 2106-2107
 2108-2109
 2110-2111
 2112-2113
 2114-2115
 2116-2117
 2118-2119
 2120-2121
 2122-2123
 2124-2125
 2126-2127
 2128-2129
 2130-2131
 2132-2133
 2134-2135
 2136-2137
 2138-2139
 2140-2141
 2142-2143
 2144-2145
 2146-2147
 2148-2149
 2150-2151
 2152-2153
 2154-2155
 2156-2157
 2158-2159
 2160-2161
 2162-2163
 2164-2165
 2166-2167
 2168-2169
 2170-2171
 2172-2173
 2174-2175
 2176-2177
 2178-2179
 2180-2181
 2182-2183
 2184-2185
 2186-2187
 2188-2189
 2190-2191
 2192-2193
 2194-2195
 2196-2197
 2198-2199
 2200-2201
 2202-2203
 2204-2205
 2206-2207
 2208-2209
 2210-2211
 2212-2213
 2214-2215
 2216-2217
 2218-2219
 2220-2221
 2222-2223
 2224-2225
 2226-2227
 2228-2229
 2230-2231
 2232-2233
 2234-2235
 2236-2237
 2238-2239
 2240-2241
 2242-2243
 2244-2245
 2246-2247
 2248-2249
 2250-2251
 2252-2253
 2254-2255
 2256-2257
 2258-2259
 2260-2261
 2262-2263
 2264-2265
 2266-2267
 2268-2269
 2270-2271
 2272-2273
 2274-2275
 2276-2277
 2278-2279
 2280-2281
 2282-2283
 2284-2285
 2286-2287
 2288-2289
 2290-2291
 2292-2293
 2294-2295
 2296-2297
 2298-2299
 2300-2301
 2302-2303
 2304-2305
 2306-2307
 2308-2309
 2310-2311
 2312-2313
 2314-2315
 2316-2317
 2318-2319
 2320-2321
 2322-2323
 2324-2325
 2326-2327
 2328-2329
 2330-2331
 2332-2333
 2334-2335
 2336-2337
 2338-2339
 2340-2341
 2342-2343
 2344-2345
 2346-2347
 2348-2349
 2350-2351
 2352-2353
 2354-2355
 2356-2357
 2358-2359
 2360-2361
 2362-2363
 2364-2365
 2366-2367
 2368-2369
 2370-2371
 2372-2373
 2374-2375
 2376-2377
 2378-2379
 2380-2381
 2382-2383
 2384-2385
 2386-2387
 2388-2389
 2390-2391
 2392-2393
 2394-2395
 2396-2397
 2398-2399
 2400-2401
 2402-2403
 2404-2405
 2406-2407
 2408-2409
 2410-2411
 2412-2413
 2414-2415
 2416-2417
 2418-2419
 2420-2421
 2422-2423
 2424-2425
 2426-2427
 2428-2429
 2430-2431
 2432-2433
 2434-2435
 2436-2437
 2438-2439
 2440-2441
 2442-2443
 2444-2445
 2446-2447
 2448-2449
 2450-2451
 2452-2453
 2454-2455
 2456-2457
 2458-2459
 2460-2461
 2462-2463
 2464-2465
 2466-2467
 2468-2469
 2470-2471
 2472-2473
 2474-2475
 2476-2477
 2478-2479
 2480-2481
 2482-2483
 2484-2485
 2486-2487
 2488-2489
 2490-2491
 2492-2493
 2494-2495
 2496-2497
 2498-2499
 2500-2501
 2502-2503
 2504-2505
 2506-2507
 2508-2509
 2510-2511
 2512-2513
 2514-2515
 2516-2517
 2518-2519
 2520-2521
 2522-2523
 2524-2525
 2526-2527
 2528-2529
 2530-2531
 2532-2533
 2534-2535
 2536-2537
 2538-2539
 2540-2541
 2542-2543
 2544-2545
 2546-2547
 2548-2549
 2550-2551
 2552-2

Apply 806
of janitor.
4-5 ROOMS.
New Park
200 E. 51st.
ATE BATH.
as at \$28; up
to \$34-45. Don't
miss.
L.V.D. HIGH
CL. apt. on
HIGH CLASS
; mod. conv.
1927. 7 Rms.;
all conven.;
3D FLAY. 4
Rm.; 337.50.
1 Southern Ct.
3 AND 4
La Salle-st.
MOD. 4 RM.
price \$31.
MOD. 7 RMs.

25.
2D APT.
\$38.00
6 ROOMS.
4 RMS. \$9:

23

[illegible]

10, 1918.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
EXCHANGED
PLAYER-PIANOS

Rebuilt in excellent condition; all new
guaranteed. These instruments will take
in exchange as part payment for new
Pianos, Steinways, and

LATIMER HUMANA Player Piano
Mahogany, 88 note. \$100.00

KIMBALL Player Piano, Mahog., 88 note
\$100.00

WASHBURN Player Piano, Famed
Oak, 88 note. \$100.00

MELVILLE CLARK Player Piano,
Mahogany, 88 note. \$100.00

BEHNING Player Piano, Mahogany,
88 note. \$100.00

STROUD Player's Piano, Mahogany,
88 note. \$100.00

Used grands, \$400 and up. Used

Pianos and players purchased this month
 moved in May without charge.
LYON & HEALY,
 Est. 1864.
 Washab-av. at Jackson-bldg.
J. O. TWICHELL,
 Some Big Values in Grands
 and Players.
 Mason & Hamlin Grand (Inch-
 ber 2nd

ber Mahogany Grand (square line)	606
ber Mahogany 88 note Player	815
Mahogany 88 note Player (almost	343
new)	
Limah Mahogany 88 note Player (almost	825
addition)	
new 32	

Mahogany 88 note Player (Al-
 way new)
 Mahogany Upright (Colonial
 style)
J. O. TWICHELL.
 332 S. Wabash-av.,
 Near Van Buren.
 Home of the Sommer Cupid Grand
 and the Old Reliable Emerson Piano.
 Est. 1879.

showing of grand pianos for
Old instruments taken in ex-
at full value.

Turns \$10 monthly.
PATTERNS FREE ON REQUEST.
ADAM SCHAAP,
310-321 S. Wabash-st.
Bet. Jackson and Van Buren.

WE WILL BUY A LARGE CANTY
machine, slightly used. This ma
nds 42 inches high and plays an
includes two jewel needles, enabling
y Pathe and Edison records, making
of records, and was used by

Call at BEDAL FUR STORAGE
late, day or evenings.

ORGAN BARGAIN.

Great Kimball with player attachment in excellent condition; cost \$3,500; now only \$1,995. CHRISTENSEN, 528 S. Western-st. Phone 5683.

FOR CASE ONLY—OUR EXTENSIVE

selection of pianos must be sold in two weeks; the bargains are as follows: Rm. 33; Upright \$65; Shooting, \$75; Wm. Kimball 88-note, player piano, \$100. Call on Piano Co., 740 E. 47th-st.

ALL LARGE SIZE TATTOOING.

ORGAN BARGAIN.
Kimball with player attachment.
ation: cost \$2,500; sell for \$1,000.
STENSEN

OUR WAREHOUSE B-2 A 6000
and Beak upright piano \$200
and piano, good as new, with cab-
in, \$49.50; also others released
or evening. Warehouse B, 973

RIGHT PIANO
Excellent condition. 500 Res-
idence Lake View 4363

E GRAND PIANO - FIRST
way. \$350. Payment to
Starck Piano Co. 210 & W.

FOR SALE, BARGAIN AT
rate at Paulson's Barber Shop,
Lake Forest.

D UPRIGHT PIANOS \$35
\$ 300 each. Schultz Piano
Madison-st., corner Ordway-
CHANGE CABINET TALKING
wood piano: records and lawn
day or eve, 873 N. State-st.
YER-PIANOS FOR SALE in
at
T. CO., 214 S. Wabash-
BURG & T. MIDGEOR
operators also electric talking
case J E 545. Tribune.
PAINES UPRIGHT PIANOS

LOGANY PIANO, \$190
Birchwood-av.
GSHBURY PIANO, PHONE
T CLASS PIANO; CHINA
210 Vineland

ANO: FINE CONDITION
sell one. R. P. 4354.

FRUCTION.

PLAYING POSITIVELY
sons; booklet mailed free.
phone, ukulele, vocal etc.
20 E. Jackson, Harrison
Herts, West 1911 - 817
3107-7119. 654 West
Lafayette - Lake View 694.

KEEPING.

cy; personal instruction

Ref. from Chicago's
Vincennes 3663.
N. GUITAR TAUGHT.
N. 1022 Masonic Temple.
EXP. DESIRES PUPILS.
N. 141.

SCHOOLS.
1 PER HOUR IN-
 You can have your
 tractors on class night
 to 11 and Sun. 2 to 3.
OF ROAD AND WIFE
FREE CATALOGUE.
 No trashy dance hall
 given day or evening.
 fe. 673 W. Madison st.
 bldg. east Madison st.
EVERY SATURDAY 2

and graphical
mittes of emi
by Prof. Irvin
sit

FLOOR ADDITION
 HARRISON 1297
 ER STUDIO.
 ight privately. #01
 sh-av. Central 634
 AND SUPPLIES.
 WAS, THE FAMOUS
 ITTING OUR SERVICE
 to apply on par
 ER SALES CO.

and up; visit:
MACHINE CO.
Harrison 1360
RTERS, INC.
at. Lowest price
Bldg. Harr

CHANGING
est. All made
n. Centre. 25
S. REN-25
at 98 up. 100
1st. Cent. 640
WHEN YOU
price? 25
100
S. CO. 115
h 1-49
REMINOTON
rented. 17
Central 640